

GERMAN FORCES
FALL BACK ON
WESTERN FRONT

Under Pressure of British and French Armies, Germans Retire From Bapaume, Peronne, Noyon, Roye and Other Points

The retirement of the Germans on a hundred-mile front, with a depth of 10 to 12 miles, is quite capable of being represented as a very much more serious movement than it really is. Ever since the famous flank movement of Von Kluck's army before Paris, and the retirement consequent on the battle of the Marne, drove the Germans back upon the positions they were recently holding, they have been clinging to these positions strongly but with less and less firmness in proportion as the Allies increased their pressure through numbers of men, and through a greater weight of material. How this pressure has been increased may be seen, perhaps easiest, from the manner in which the British have taken over more and more of the French line, so permitting the French generals to increase their strength on the remainder of the line.

The extreme left of the Allies' line is, of course, held by the Belgians, and starting from a point on the North Sea immediately north of Nieuport passes through Dixmude, and stops at what is known as the Ypres salient. It is here that the British line begins. Down to the end of October, 1914, however, it stopped at a point somewhere east of Bethune. Later on, at the request of General Joffre, the British took over a further portion of the French line in extending their own line to a point south of Lens and directly west of Douai, at the northern base of what came to be known as the Arras salient. Later again, another extension was made, the British taking over the whole French line from the northern base of the Arras salient down to the town of Albert. It is at the juncture of the British and French lines, at this point, that the most recent fighting took place, and that the most dangerous salient was driven into the German line by the British advance on Bapaume and the French advance on Peronne.

What, in short, the Anglo-French attack has amounted to has been an effort to hammer the comparatively straight German line into a series of salients. As these salients were narrowed, the danger to the troops on these portions of the line became excessive, and also the danger of a break in the line, owing to the heavy barrage fire which enable the Allied guns to command the whole base of each salient.

The Germans must have felt this severely, and the loss in men and in morale must have been severe. What their actual intention in the present retirement amounts to is, of course, unknown, but the probability of the moment seems to point to a general straightening of the line from La Bassée through Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon, to a point somewhere about Berry-au-Bac. This would remove the dangerous salients, reduce the number of troops necessary for holding the line, and present a new line running through a series of powerful fortresses, which the Germans have no doubt strengthened during the years of their occupation, to resist the new modes of attack.

This, of course, does not mean that the Germans have willingly given up their old line. No army retires, instead of advancing willingly. The retirement, therefore, has been forced, and indicates a certain weakening of the German resistance. But in spite of the extent of the territory which has been gained, no less than some 500 square miles, it must be realized that this territory does not contain any city of first importance, nor does it substantially weaken the German hold upon that part of France which they are intent upon clinging to.

The interest of the situation, therefore, centers in the ability of the Germans to hold the new line. As they will destroy everything in their retreat, tearing up railway lines, destroying waterworks, and blowing up roads, it will naturally be some time before the Allies will be able to exert their full force against the new line, and during that breathing interval the German general staff no doubt has its plans for utilizing its army corps elsewhere.

Meantime in the Middle East the Anglo-Indian forces are following up the retreat of the Turks from Bagdad. Sir Stanley Maude's troops have now occupied the railway station at Musshidie, and are still driving before them the Turkish army, which is struggling over a distance of 20 miles in its retreat on the Samarra.

Further to the East of the Tigris the Russians appear to have cut off the Turkish retreat from Kermanshah on the Persian frontier. Also to have recaptured Van.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The German retirement in the west is the most striking variation of positions in the west since the early days of the war in 1914. It has not been unexpected, and in an interview last Thursday General Maxwell indicated to The Christian Science Monitor representative and other journalists that a large scale retirement would follow of necessity from recent developments. (Continued on page seven, column one)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Aristide Briand

RUSSIA ENTERS
UPON A NEW
PATH OF REFORM

Message Addressed to Representatives Abroad Shows Government Policy—All Parties Unite in Determination to Win

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—In his declaration from the throne on Friday, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich said: "I am firmly resolved to accept the supreme power only if this should be the desire of our great people who must by means of a plebiscite through their representatives in constituent assembly establish a form of Government and new fundamental laws of the Russian State. Invoking God's blessing, I therefore request the citizens of Russia, to obey the provisional Government set up on the initiative of the Duma and invested with plenary powers until within a short time as possible a constituent assembly, elected on a basis of universal equal and secret suffrage, shall express the will of the nation regarding the form of Government to be adopted."

M. Milukoff has addressed a telegram to the Russian representatives abroad in which he refers to the rallying of all elements to the revolution, enabling the national movement to obtain a decisive victory within eight days. This rapidity of realization, he says, has made it possible to reduce the number of victims to figures unprecedentedly small in the annals of upheavals of such extent and importance. He refers to the Tsar's renunciation of the throne and Grand Duke Michael's subsequent renunciation of supreme power until the constituent assembly establishes the form of government and to the Grand Duke's invitation to Russians to submit to the authority, meantime, of the provisional government.

M. Milukoff says this Government, which assumes power at the moment of the gravest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of her history is fully conscious of the immense responsibility which it incurs. It will apply itself first of all, he says, to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to insuring order and tranquility in the country and, finally, preparing conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot.

In the domain of foreign policy, the Cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of foreign affairs, M. Milukoff says, will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen regime and will honor Russia's word. We shall carefully calculate the relations which unite us to other friendly and allied nations and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate and more solid under the new regime established in Russia, which has resolved to be guided "by democratic principles of respect due to small and great nations, to the liberty of their development and to good understanding between nations."

Regarding the war itself, M. Milukoff says, Russia will continue as in the past to struggle against "the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Twentieth Century Europe to the shame of domination of Prussian militarism."

Russia is resolved, like her allies, to assure the world an era of peace. (Continued on page two, column two)

M. RIBOT MAY
FORM A NEW
FRENCH CABINET

Events Leading to Resignation of General Lyautey and Subsequent Acts of Briand Ministry

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Though strong indications point to M. Ribot, the Finance Minister since the beginning of the war, forming a Cabinet, nothing is definitely settled. The resignation of General Lyautey was not due to any difference of opinion at the secret session on aviation which terminated at 9:30 p. m. March 14. It was at the resumed public session that General Lyautey mounted the tribune and remarked that he did not consider it expedient to give technical details even in secret session, since this might expose the national defense to risks. He was not allowed to finish his sentence. Protesting voices were heard immediately and for some minutes the Chamber was in an uproar.

Meanwhile, General Lyautey remained silent at the tribune. Monsieur Renaud to end the difficult situation proposed that the Chamber should once more sit in secret and by a show of hands his proposal was adopted. At this moment General Lyautey left the tribune and rapidly advancing towards M. Briand said something in an undertone to the Premier.

Clearly the Minister of War had resigned and M. Briand was attempting to dissuade him from leaving the Chamber, but the general hastily put the notes of his speech into his pocket and went out, followed in a few minutes by the Premier. At the close of the second secret session, General Lyautey was not in his customary place and the fact of his resignation was confirmed.

He has filled the post of War Minister for exactly three months and two days. To him is due the appointment of General Nivelle as commander-in-chief in place of General Joffre. He also caused a modification of the duties of commander-in-chief by which the direction of military policy was vested in the war minister.

With regard to the subsequent resignation of the Briand Cabinet it is an interesting fact that though M. Briand succeeded M. Viviani as Premier in October, 1915, and since that date the Cabinet has been reconstructed, the government of the country has been carried on by very much the same men since 1914.

Premier's Decision

Crisis Follows Resignation of Minister of War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Briand, the French Premier, decided late on Saturday to resign his post. This crisis follows on the resignation of General Lyautey, the War Minister, after a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies on interpellations dealing with military aviation. M. Briand has apparently found much difficulty in reconstructing his Government and after detailing these difficulties to the Cabinet tendered his resignation as Prime Minister.

President Poincaré consulted MM. Dubost and Deschanel, presidents respectively of the Senate and Chamber, and then requested M. Deschanel to form a government. M. Deschanel declining, M. Ribot was called upon and is now consulting his political friends.

M. Briand joined M. Viviani's cabinet as Minister of Justice in August. (Continued on page seven, column four)

TRANSPORTATION
INQUIRY REOPENS
IN WASHINGTON

Newlands Committee Hears Railroad Executives on Coordination Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Newlands Joint Committee of Congress, which is studying interstate commerce in the United States with regard to coordination of all vehicles of transportation, has resumed its public hearings with railroad executives on the stand. Senator Newlands of Nevada is chairman, and Senator Townsend of Michigan, have been appointed to fill vacancies on the committee, which is to report to Congress next December.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railway system, was the first witness called today. Cross-examination of Alfred P. Thom, representing the railroad executives advisory committee, was postponed until absent committee members return to the Capitol.

Mr. Lovett declared that the nationwide railroad strike, averted early today, emphasized the need for nationalizing the big rail systems, if the country is to escape grave dangers.

Other railroad executives present today to testify were Frank Turnbull, chairman of the directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and A. J. County, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

GREAT ACTIVITY
IS DISPLAYED AT
THE NAVY YARD

Officials Apparently Engaged on Urgent Business and Supplies Arrive in Large Quantities During the Day

Unusual activity marked affairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. After a conference with Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck relative to recruiting trips to inland cities of Massachusetts, Lieut. A. A. Gathemann, who returned from Gloucester this morning, set out again this afternoon for Scituate where, with a detachment of civilians and naval petty officers, he will hold a recruiting and enrollment meeting tonight. Enlistment will be sought for both the regular navy and the naval reserve corps. In addition to this activity, Governor McCall this afternoon sent a message to the Legislature calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for emergency defense measures.

In connection with the campaign for men, yacht owners will also be asked to give more boats to the coast patrol service. At the navy yard officials hurried to and fro apparently on urgent business and supplies arrived in large quantities during the day. These were immediately put upon warships. The United States battleship Kearsarge had steam up ready to leave the port if necessary and torpedo boat destroyers were alike prepared. Additional mechanics, firemen, and oilers were placed on board some of the ships, and marines were given special inspection.

During the morning officers from the battleships in port were in conference with the superiors in command of the port. What was done at these conferences was not made public by yard officials.

Strict orders were given sentries at the main gate of the yard to watch even new recruits who present themselves there for conferences with ships officers. Two of these men were found within the yard yesterday entering one of the battleships. They were immediately taken into custody and, upon examination, showed that they were trying to find Lieutenant Minot, with whom they had an appointment. (Continued on page six, column six)

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GERMANY'S HAND
CLEARLY SHOWN
IN CUBAN PLOT

Trail Left by Leaders of Intrigue Leads to the United States and Also Into Mexico, It Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—That German activities have been exerted in Cuba as part of the general plan which Dr. Zimmermann confessedly says was intended by Berlin as a preparation for possible war with the United States there is now little reason to doubt. The Christian Science Monitor has gained from a member of the official party accompanying the Cuban Secretary of State, Pablo Deservine, on his visit to Washington, information that more than hints of the German propaganda in the island republic.

The only link lacking is the direct connection of Berlin with the Cuban revolt. The Christian Science Monitor has definite information however, that a German agent, who was in close connection with Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador, has been in Miami, Fla., during the winter and therefore, geographically in a position to be of service to General Gomez.

When José Miguel Gomez, former President and leader of the revolutionist uprising of last month, was captured by the Menocal army in the field, steps were taken to sequester the Havana property of General Gomez until the legal status of the rebels should be established. It was found that this property had been deeded to Herman Uppmann, a German subject, the richest, and perhaps the leading, private banker of Cuba. It was found also that Herr Uppmann had taken a ship from Havana immediately after General Gomez had left "to go into the country," as they say when one departs to take up revolutionary activity. Herr Uppmann stated to an acquaintance that he was leaving for Mexico, "for political reasons."

Quite likely he referred to political conditions about to develop in Cuba, but the question has arisen as to whether he may not have entered into political activity in Mexico. It will be recalled that recent reports from Mexico, alleged to have come through diplomatic channels, have stated that the German bank there was dominating Carranza's policies.

Persistent rumors in Cuba have had to do with a German submarine base in Cuban waters. These rumors seem to have been, at least partly, of European origin. Any way, the discovery of several cans of cylinder oil along the shores of Pinar del Rio, 50 miles west of Havana, under Bahia Honda, was considered deserving of notice. Bahia Honda was considered by the United States, along with Guantanamo, when the establishment of a naval base at Cuba was being planned. Since soon after the discovery of the cylinder oil, the United States destroyer Cassin has been patrolling the Cuban shore in that vicinity, returning to Havana only often enough and for sufficient time to take on new supplies.

It may be pointed out, further, that Adolf Hue, who was arrested about two weeks ago in Pinar del Rio, on evidence furnished by the Cuban secret service, may have been connected with this affair.

Dr. Luis Octavio Divino is held in Havana following his arrest as a political suspect. He is the law partner of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and recently conducting a press agency in New York, for the benefit of the revolutionists. In a large room in the patio of Dr. Divino's residence were found documents mentioning the Imperial German Government, and definitely indicating a German offer to support the revolutionary uprising. There was also a communication to revolutionists, calling upon them not to be discouraged by reverses of the revolutionist cause, since 40 prominent Germans of Havana had given assurances of help. There are only (Continued on page six, column seven)

GREECE ANNOUNCES
REMOVAL OF RIFLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—An official statement says 296,575 rifles have been removed to the Peloponnese and 969 remain to be shipped from Preveza.

SUBMARINE ACTS
MAY RESULT IN
STATE OF WAR

President Holds Conference With Secretary Lansing on U-Boat Attacks—Official Report on Sinking of Memphis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing conferred for an hour Monday morning with the President at the White House and laid before him all the official dispatches received concerning the sinking of the three United States ships by German submarines reported Sunday night.

Following the conference the secretary left the White House and no statement was forthcoming as to what action may be taken in view of the critical condition confronting the country.

Administration officials generally regard the fact as established that a state of war exists, and the opinion is strong that the President possesses the authority, even without the consent of Congress, to proclaim the condition that prevails on the seas.

Late dispatches indicate that a warning was given the City of Memphis, but in the critical state of the relations of the United States and Germany, it is not the general circumstances surrounding the sinking of the vessel that will serve to mitigate the offense. No visit and search was carried out, and this Government has planted itself firmly on that fundamental requisite as applied in cruiser warfare against merchant craft.

During the morning the following additional dispatches from Consul Frost at Queenstown were given out:

"Thirty-three survivors of City of Memphis do not include Capt. L. T. Torum and four other Americans and four non-Americans, but indications are that these men are safe on board some merchant or Admiralty vessel which has no wireless. Captain's boat did not separate from others until 1 a. m. today, and was picked up empty at 10 a. m. Weather meantime remaining moderate."

"Vessel cleared Cardiff 16th in ballast with 58 persons, including 29 Americans. At 3:55, 17th, submarine fired warning shot from three miles on starboard quarter. Vessel was stopped; submarine approaching to one mile, fired once more, fragments striking vessel, ship then being able only to read submarine signal to abandon ship."

"Instantly captain replied by long blast whistle, signifying comprehension, and then gave four short blasts, signal to crew to take to boats immediately, which was done in five minutes, about 4:15. No injuries. Submarine then came up, hailed captain's boat, fired eight shots sinking vessel about 4:40 p. m. apparent time. Conversation with captain's boat at present unknown."

"First officer's boat picked up by Admiralty ship 3:45 a. m. today. Chief engineer's boat 6:30 a. m. today by same vessel, landed Queenstown 4:30 a. m. without accident. City of Memphis carried wireless but did not use same. Carried no gun. No attempt to resist or escape. When captain is located he may have further evidence."

"Survivors here included First Officer Charles G. Laird, Chief Engineer W. F. Percy, Assistant Engineer (Continued on page six, column two)

KAISER TO PERMIT
BELGIANS TO RETURN

BERLIN, Germany (Monday by wireless to Sayville)—Prominent Belgians belonging to different parties recently addressed a prayer to the Kaiser to check compulsory transportation of Belgian workmen to Germany and send home Belgians who had been thus transported, says the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). "The signers of the petition received information to the effect that the Kaiser had decided to submit to their wishes, as expressed, to a thorough investigation by the Governor-General and other competent authorities, reserving a definite decision until the conclusion of this investigation."

"In the mean time the Kaiser has ordered that persons erroneously designated as unemployed and in consequence transported to Germany should be permitted to return to Belgium, if they had not already returned, and that compulsory transportation of unemployed Belgians to Germany be suspended."

GERMAN VERSION OF RAID

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—The German Admiralty's announcement of the air-raid raid on the Kentish coast of England on Friday morning says: "On the morning of March 16 a German seaplane successfully dropped bombs on the railroad station and sheds at Margate. Two large fires were observed by the pilot."

ADAMSON LAW
UPHELD BY THE
SUPREME COURT

Eight-Hour Day Railway Measure Declared Constitutional by Five to Four—Justice Day Reads Dissenting View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chief Justice White this afternoon handed down the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the Adamson Eight-Hour Law for railway employees to be constitutional. Besides declaring the Adamson law constitutional, the highest tribunal held that Congress has a right to legislate wages. The Supreme Court's decision today is a formal reversal of the opinion of Judge William C. Hook, Kansas City, who held the law unconstitutional. Justice Day read a dissenting opinion as soon as Chief Justice White concluded the majority ruling.

The official line-up of the justices as given by Clerk Maher of the Supreme Court this afternoon was that Justices McReynolds dissented with Justices Day, Pitney and Van Devanter. Justice McReynolds was said to have conceded that Congress had the wage-fixing power only in view of the court's decision and his name did not appear on the court record as dissenting.

Clerk Maher's version, which is official, however, made the division 5 to 4—with Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Holmes, Brandeis and Clark constituting the majority in favor of the law. Thus the three senior justices—(White, McKenna and Holmes)—and the two junior justices (Clark and Brandeis) formed a majority against the four intermediate justices dissenting.

Chief Justice White personally read the decision. The chief justice began with a lengthy review of the proceedings and circumstances which led up to the passage of the law. He held the right to fix wages to be inherent in private parties. But he added that "the parties" had not exercised the right and "that in view of the appalling situation which the President pointed out to say the Government had not the right to fill the void would be to declare that private right had destroyed public right."

Justice White said "there was an authority begotten of the public interest" in the action of Congress. He declared it could not be maintained—as the railroads had—that the law had not been considered, in view, first: Of the time controversy was before the public; second, of the fact that President Wilson had acted, and third, in view of the discussion of the question before Congress acted.

Chief Justice White, in his opinion, concluded: "We say that the contention that the act was void and could not be made operative because of the unworkability of its provisions is without merit, since we see no reason to doubt that if the standard fixed by the act were made applicable and a candid effort followed to carry it out, the result would be without difficulty accomplished. It is true that it might follow that in some cases that because of particular terms of employment or exceptional surroundings, some change might be necessary, but these exceptions afford no ground for holding the act void because its provisions are not susceptible in practice of being carried out."

"Being of the opinion that Congress had the power to adopt the act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties or as the exertion of power by Congress which it undoubtedly possessed to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it—we conclude that the court below erred in holding the statute was not within the power of Congress to enact, and in restraining its enforcement and its decree therefore must be and it is reversed, and the cause remanded (Continued on page five, column three)

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE
REGARDING RUSSIA

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George indicated in an announcement in the House of Commons today that on Thursday he would move that the British Government extend congratulations to the Russian Duma for its establishment of a new Government.

"I am confident," the Premier declared, "that Russian events, which are first a triumph of the principles for which we entered the war, will not result in confusion or in a slackening of the conduct of the war, but on the other hand will make closer and more effective, the cooperation of the Russians with the Allies in the cause of human freedom."

"There has been deep discontent in Russia," he said, "due to inefficiency in conducting the war. The revolution was effected with but little bloodshed. The new Government will be generally supported by the Army, the Navy and the people."

RUSSIA'S NEW FREEDOM FINDS MASSES READY

Release From Autocracy and a Fuller Realization of Democracy Not a Sudden Impulse—The Effect in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dominant thought in connection with the revolution in Russia, as expressed by those familiar with affairs in the northeast of Europe, is that the events of last week clearly show another step in the unfolding of democracy. That the coup executed in Petrograd was the inevitable result of forces, ambitions and yearnings that have been harbored in the breasts of the masses for ages, there seems a settled conviction.

Charles R. Crane, than whom there are very few more competent to speak of this people, gives the following candid view of the revolution at the request of The Christian Science Monitor:

"In the new Russia a formidable champion of democracy has stepped into the arena of the world. The heart of Russia has always been democratic, and the autocracy was only a shell inclosing the greatest mass of living democrats in the world. Over 80 per cent of the people of Russia are small landed proprietors, with a distinct genius for cooperative movements; and now, freed from vodka and a restrictive central government, we can count on some of the boldest and most thoroughly worked-out schemes of democratic life. Democracy with them is quite as much a matter of life as of faith.

"Sixty years ago, the Russians showed their enormous capacity for conceiving and working through great schemes of social reform, by the way in which they solved the problem of emancipating their millions of serfs, establishing them all as small landed proprietors, and giving them control of their local affairs, with the deliberate purpose of preparing them for the representative government in which they are now so well grounded. It was also a great and bloodless revolution, and required the cooperation, during long years, of all the progressive elements of the empire.

"The other bloodless revolution of last week shows the same genius for large affairs. It required the closest cooperation of all the elements of the Russian empire, and has behind it the confidence of the army, both in the field and throughout the country; the peasantry, the nobility, the working classes, the universities, and all the vast number of societies that are working together for the success of the war, including the Allies. It was a purely Russian revolution, managed by Russians; and in the Russian style.

"At this distance it seems to be antibureaucratic rather than antityrannical. The Emperor abdicates with a strong hold on the affections of the people, and will be remembered in history for conferring on his people the greatest boon that any autocrat has ever conferred on a people, the eliminating of vodka. He will also be remembered as the founder of the Duma, to whom he bequeaths the destinies of Russia.

"Although the Russian does not have much education in one sense, he has a great deal of education of his own kind. He does not read and write so much as he will later on, but he has a great gift of talking, and talks very much more than western people, and he has a much larger vocabulary. They speak freely and easily in their small assemblies, and information travels very rapidly.

"During the long months of winter they occupy themselves with producing charming and useful things which show a very widespread sense of art. Their church music is the oldest and richest and easiest to follow and enjoy in the Christian world, and even today there are living right on the 10 of the great composers of this wonderful music, any one of whom would be a great glory for any other country in the world. There is probably no place that is more democratic than the floor of the Russian church. On the floor of the Russian church the most important person in the Empire has not the slightest preference over the simplest Russian peasant, and the simplest Russian peasant has this feeling of proprietorship in everything that belongs to the church and its services. He is always a theologian, and the greatest reservoir of spiritual power in the world today. In spiritual power, art, literature and politics, the Russians are setting new standards."

No little comment has been heard in Washington on the significance of sentiments expressed in the Prussian Diet on Friday, indicating that democratic tendencies in Germany and Austria, especially in Hungary, may possibly have to be reckoned with before the war closes. It is the common view that hunger among the people that is leading them back to the primitive law of self-preservation is having its effects among the masses in helping them to see some advantages in popular government. The view is expressed that suffering and lack, such as is known to exist in Germany, may have its influence in leading to a change in the popular acceptance that the Emperor rules by divine right, or that a class may rightfully rule the mass.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Simmons College closes this week for the spring vacation. The freshmen are the college basketball champions as a result of the game between them and the sophomores which they won by a score of 29 to 16.



Winter Palace, Petrograd, where new Russian Assembly may sit

RUSSIA ENTERS UPON A NEW PATH OF REFORM

(Continued from page one)

among nations on a basis of stable national organization, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end without cessation and without faltering.

The Provisional Government is hard at work, and has faced its internal problems with the same determination as it carried through the revolution. The parties which have carried through the revolution have very different points of view, and are united only by their determination to win the war and to rid Russia of the influence of the so-called "dark forces" over its councils, of which the grossest example was Gregory Rasputin, the monk.

Labor and Socialist parties have played a prominent part in the revolution, in handling workmen and people when the pinch of starvation forced them to make the demonstrations of Thursday and Friday, in rallying and organizing soldiers who came over to the revolution, often without their officers, and in drafting the program of the Provisional Government. These Labor and Socialist parties have again their moderate and extreme sections and the activities of the latter no doubt present a certain element of danger.

During the revolution on Monday, as already cabled, the Socialist and Labor members resigned from the Executive Committee in the Duma because they felt the telegrams sent to the Tsar by M. Rodzianko constituted too mild a step on the part of the Duma at that stage of the revolution.

They then formed their own committee of Labor deputies and soldiers' delegates which is presided over by M. Chiedze and which has continued side by side with the executive committee of the Duma. This committee of Labor deputies called the famous meeting at the Duma of workmen and soldiers' delegates to the number of one delegate per 1000 workmen, or per factory of less than 1000 workmen, and one delegate per battalion of soldiers. It has cooperated, however, throughout with the Duma executive in the formation of the provisional Government and in the drawing up of the new Government's proclamation in which it has clearly had a large hand.

The magnificent statesmanship shown so far by the revolution's trusted leaders, like M. Rodzianko on the one hand and M. Kerenski, the brilliant young lawyer who leads the Labor Party on the other, has enabled mutual concessions to be made and unity to be maintained, and it is more from the extreme anarchistic elements that danger is to be apprehended.

On Wednesday night, for instance, an order was issued, supposed to be signed by a committee of Labor deputies and soldiers' delegates, directing troops to disregard the authority of their officers and of the Duma and to take charge of their arms and their own discipline. This led to a dangerous situation on Thursday, when at one time it seemed possible that the soldiers might get out of hand and that the Duma Provisional Committee might be in serious danger.

M. Kerenski, as Minister of Justice, conferred with M. Chiedze and a strong decree was jointly issued to the effect that this order must be disregarded, that soldiers must obey their officers, and that all persons responsible for printing or circulating this alleged order would be treated as traitors.

The Tsar signed his decree of abdication at Pskoff. The Tsar had apparently been on his way to Petrograd, but had turned aside to Pskoff on finding that every regiment sent to restore order in the capital went over to the revolutionaries as soon as it reached the outskirts of Petrograd.

At General Rusk's headquarters on Thursday M. Gutchkoff and M. Schulgin, Conservative deputy, waited upon the Tsar, who asked them what they wanted. They informed him that they must abdicate in favor of the heir apparent under Grand Duke Michael's regency; but the Tsar declared he could not be parted from his boy and thereupon drafted, with the assistance of the Minister of the Imperial Household, a manifesto issued later over his signature. Before signing this he signed a ukase appointing Prince Lvoff Prime Minister, and thus avoided legal difficulties which might

have been produced by the fact that the new Government as originally constituted derived no authority from the sovereign in accordance with the laws of the country.

As already cabled, the Tsar also appointed Grand Duke Nicholas commander-in-chief.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued a manifesto urging the armies under his control to support the existing Government, and news has come here that the Baltic fleet and the important Baltic fortresses have declared for the new regime.

French Socialist Message

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Socialist group of the French Parliament has sent a cordial message to Russian Socialists which says that by this great act Russia affirms the war must have as its results the political liberty of peoples and independence of nations. May this revolution, the message adds, which they have always desired as a condition of democratic progress and definitive peace in the world dictate the attitude of proletariats and Socialists of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It confronts them with their responsibilities.

Ambassador Francis Reports

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Everything now is quiet in Petrograd and throughout Russia, according to Ambassador Francis, who reported to the State Department today. The report is declared by officials to bear out the press dispatches of the events since the inception of the revolution.

Press Comments

What European Editors Think of Position in Russia

LONDON, England (Monday)—The following comments have been made in the press on the Russian situation:

London Telegraph

The Petrograd correspondent of the Telegraph, who is in London at present, writes:

"Surprises and complications are still possible. Until news has come from all parts of the empire, and especially from the fighting front, we must reckon with the possibility of some adventurous soldier making a desperate bid for power by placing himself at the head of a counter-movement." Nevertheless, the writer thinks, the greater odds are in favor of the stability of the new regime.

Westminster Gazette

In an editorial article dealing with the abdication of the Russian Emperor the Westminster Gazette says: "From the beginning of his reign till now the world has regarded the Tsar as a man of good and honorable intentions, who was anxious, so far as he could, to make terms with the democratic movement and to carry the country forward peacefully on modern lines. To say he failed and is finally left in a position in which abdication becomes a necessity would need much greater knowledge of the forces at work behind the scenes than any of us can possess at the present moment.

"An old autocracy with a vast bureaucracy grafted on it is not only a form of government, it is also an immense vested interest, in which thousands of individuals will fight to the last gasp against any chance which threatens their positions, and will fight not openly, as in democratic countries, but in secret, sinister and devious ways which of necessity become treachery to the national cause.

"How far the Tsar was a victim of those who professed to be his friends and how far he played into their hands by weakness and indecision will be for historians to judge."

The Vorwärts (Berlin)

The Vorwärts the Socialist organ, the only paper to go into details in the expression of its views, says:

"This revolution is not, as might first appear, the rebellion of a people who want peace against a warlike government. It is true that hungry and war-weary crowds in the labor quarters of Petrograd played a decisive role, but they were only a tool. Their dissatisfaction was used by political leaders who are anything but pacifists. Nor is the revolution one of landless men, but a revolt of national super-patriots and Russian Liberals like Milliukoff and Rodzianko.

"This war party has crowded Tsar-

ism into a corner because the latter demonstrated its incapacity to carry the war into a victory; for Russia. There are only two possibilities of success to the Russian Liberals; one is a great victory over Germany and the fulfillment of all pan-Slavic desires of conquest; the other is the hurried conclusion of an honorable peace. Between these the new Russian Government must choose.

"Will it recognize that the first of these aims is an impossibility, while the second is within reach? The question is, Will it, desiring the first solution, be forced by the influences to which it owes its victory, to accept the second? If the Russian Government does not want peace, the Russian people will demand it, and then the remarkable development which helped the war party to victory will sweep beyond the men who are at present in power. . . . The new men in Russia should learn from Germany that their fate depends on their own decision. They are free to choose whether they want peace or war."

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)

"We in Germany," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "have every reason to watch soberly the further developments. We should be careful to guard against the belief that these events will decide peace or war. Only one matter should cause us worry: that is the fate of the many Germans throughout Russia against whom conscienceless men may arouse the ignorant mob to save themselves from justice."

STATISTICS AS TO SWISS TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry has published a report on trade in Switzerland during 1915 in accordance with what has now been its custom for nearly 40 years, and for the first time it has issued a version in French as well as in German; a step that has been hailed by the French press as a welcome innovation, favorable to the relations between the two countries.

The effect of the war on Swiss commerce and industry naturally figures largely in the report, and the chapter devoted to transportation illustrates the difficulties under which the country has labored. It contains one passage, for instance, which reads: "There were agreements in existence regulating the circulation and reciprocal utilization of rolling stock down to the smallest detail, so that there was never any necessity for any State to trouble to cover its entire needs, as in time of peace it could always be sure of being able to obtain the necessary assistance elsewhere. Whereas then it was the rule for the station whence goods were dispatched to provide the rolling stock, Switzerland is now obliged to dispatch hundreds of empty trucks to various seaports every day so as to be able to effect the transportation of foodstuffs and raw materials. This means the permanent diversion of some thousand trucks which, in the ordinary way, neighboring states would have been responsible for providing, and which Switzerland could have used for internal traffic, and for exportation.

Again, apart from the embargoes on Swiss exports, there are numerous embargoes on transit and commerce, which greatly limit the freedom previously accorded of choosing between several ports, and even insist, in the case of certain consignments, on the following of a particular route, which would not have been utilized otherwise on account of its drawbacks.

In addition to transit difficulties of this kind, the precautions that have been necessary to prevent certain consignments, apparently destined for Switzerland, from going to replenish other countries, and the direct and indirect effect on her commerce and industry of demands made upon Switzerland by her neighbors, it is shown in the figures quoted in the report that Swiss commercial relations have undergone considerable modifications. Thus the value of Swiss imports from Germany in 1915 as compared with 1913 was 418,000,000 francs instead of 631,000,000 francs; those from France amounted to 189,000,000 francs instead of 348,000,000 francs; from Austria-Hungary to 66,000,000 francs instead of 108,000,000 francs while other countries show corresponding decreases. The value of importations from Great Britain has remained the same; namely 112,000,000 francs.

A similar change is noticeable with regard to exports. During the

given period those to Germany increased from 306,000,000 francs to 457,000,000 francs; to Great Britain from 236,000,000 francs to 355,000,000 francs; to France from 141,000,000 francs to 220,000,000 francs; meanwhile there has been a decrease in the value of Swiss exports to the United States, Russia, Canada, the Argentine, India and Brazil.

Proceeding to review the position of the principal Swiss industries, the report shows the difficulties encountered by each, but notes that hotelkeeping is perhaps the only great national industry that has not yet succeeded in adapting itself to the exigencies of the times. The Federal Council, however, has done its best to come to the assistance of the large army of hotelkeepers, various financial measures having been adopted, while the building of fresh hotels, or the enlargement of those already in existence has been prohibited unless a long-standing need can be proved. Meanwhile one favorable effect of the war, so far as Switzerland is concerned, is that holders of Swiss securities in belligerent countries have been obliged to sell them on the markets of Basel, Zurich or Geneva. According to the report, Swiss capitalists, on the advice of the banks, have easily absorbed these securities, and have thus attained a double object; the investment of capital in national securities of the first order on advantageous conditions, and the repatriation of a considerable portion of the Swiss state bonds, hence a reduction of the Swiss foreign debt.

DEMAND FOR HORSES IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—There has been a noticeable demand for working horses since the Government scheme for extra tillage has been put forward. High prices were paid for good draft horses at a sale lately held in Dublin, and it has become evident that it may prove profitable for all suitable horses to be made available for farm work. A lot of 14, 5 and 6 year olds, fetched an average of 91½ guineas each, and there was a very keen demand for all the working horses offered. The Government has supplied the information that for every 28 acres to be cultivated this year, the farmers possess one pair of horses, but the high prices which have just been paid may induce people who might be able to spare them, to sell horses which have not previously been used for farm work. Great interest has been shown in tractor and motor plow exhibitions which have taken place in some districts, and contracts have been made for these plows which will also help to solve the man-power problem.

KOREANS WOULD JOIN NAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Because, it is reported, they desire to join the United States Navy through the recruiting station recently established aboard the cruiser St. Louis, now at this port, a large number of local alien Koreans have declared in Federal court their intention of becoming American citizens.

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BRYAN BLAMES AGITATORS FOR WAR DEMAND

As Guest of Texas Legislature He Commends President's Appeal for Peace—Critiques Lawmakers on Liquor Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Before the Senate and House of the Texas Legislature, Saturday, William Jennings Bryan discussed the subjects of railroads, the European war, equal suffrage, and prohibition. The applause given him was frequent and, at times, continued. The galleries were crowded and the applause from the spectators was as liberal as that coming from the members of the Legislature. Mr. Bryan was escorted into the hall by a special committee of senators and representatives and Governor Ferguson. The Governor and Mr. Bryan were seated together on the platform during the introduction of the orator by Speaker Fuller, who referred to the visitor as a man "whose service to the people of this Nation and the world will last when his Republic shall be no more."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Bryan said he appeared before the Texas Legislature simply as an American citizen, and that he came to speak without any authority except the authority which argument carries with it. He said he was interested in all questions that would contribute to the advancement of this country, and that he held himself in readiness to travel anywhere in this Nation to pay back a part of the debt he owes the American people, who have done more for him than anyone else. He wanted the people of Texas to know his kindly feeling for them in return for the support they always had given him during his campaigns, and also of the policies advocated by him. He continued:

"The railroads of this country are endeavoring to secure the transfer of all legislation in reference to them from the states to the Federal Government. What regulation there is of railroads now comes from the states, and not from the national Government. So I warn you people of Texas not to permit a railroad lobby to convince you that it is safe to surrender the power you have."

Mr. Bryan made his usual vigorous plea for peace, and strongly attacked the movement in this country for universal military training. He blamed the "jingo press" for the war agitation in this country, and declared the "jingo newspapers" were trying to force the President into war.

"The President presented the only remedy, which will make his name immortal, when he appealed to Europe to lay aside its hatred and get together to have peace." This declaration brought out prolonged applause.

"Our Government should keep out of the mob which has overrun Europe," he continued. "It is the duty of our Government not to permit a citizen to put his pleasure and profit above the Nation. I am praying that the President be given wisdom to guide him through these perilous times, and not to make a slaughter-house of this country."

Argument was presented in behalf of equal suffrage and Nation-wide prohibition.

Mr. Bryan severely criticized the minority in the Texas Legislature for defeating the submission of the pro-

hibition question to the people. He asserted the defeat of the submission resolution would tend to hasten Nation-wide prohibition. He added: "The saloon interests, in stifling and suppressing favorable action by the State legislatures, surely will force the matter to the national Congress, where only a majority vote is required to put national prohibition into effect."

SUBSEA BOAT BASE REPORT STIRS PANAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Not a little concern was occasioned in the Canal Zone by the publication in one of the local papers of the alleged discovery of a submarine base established by Germans on the Darien Coast of Panama, about 100 miles south of the Atlantic entrance to the canal at Colon. An official report is not obtainable at present. The Darien region is indented with bays and estuaries and is not regularly reached by steamboat travel, but the coast has been watched by United States Government vessels for a long time.

The subject of a possible blockade here, with resulting difficulties in food supply from the Atlantic side is receiving much attention. It would be extremely difficult to effect a complete blockade without a hostile fleet in the Pacific, but the rumors flying round are taken by many to emphasize the wisdom of launching an adequate agricultural enterprise which would make the Isthmus internally self-sufficient. The Star and Herald pointed out in an editorial that an investment of \$3,000,000 in clearing and preparing land, in plant equipment, tools, machinery, roads and everything required, could be made to feed the whole population of the Canal Zone and of Panama and Colon indefinitely. There is plenty of available and accessible land situated in the best-guarded part of the Isthmus on Gatun Lake and the Chagres River. The local paper estimates that 35,000 acres would produce all the necessary food, and that such a plantation could easily be operated at a profit.

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PLAN TO RAISE SCHOOL AGE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Trade Unions Interview the President of the Board of Education and Urge Adoption of the Extension Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Mr. John Turner, general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks the following notice of an interview with Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education.

On Thursday, Feb. 15, the general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, accompanied a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, in an interview with the president of the Board of Education on the question of raising the school age. A resolution on this question placed on the agenda of the last Trade Union Congress, held at Birmingham, had been carried unanimously. The resolution was as follows:

(a) That no child should be exempt from school attendance under the age of 14, and that local authorities should be empowered to make by-laws requiring the attendance of children up to the age of 16.

(b) That all wage-earning work in the distributive trades should be prohibited for children under the age of 16.

(c) That a system of compulsory attendance during the daytime, at continuation classes, should be established for all children between the ages of 16 to 18 who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education.

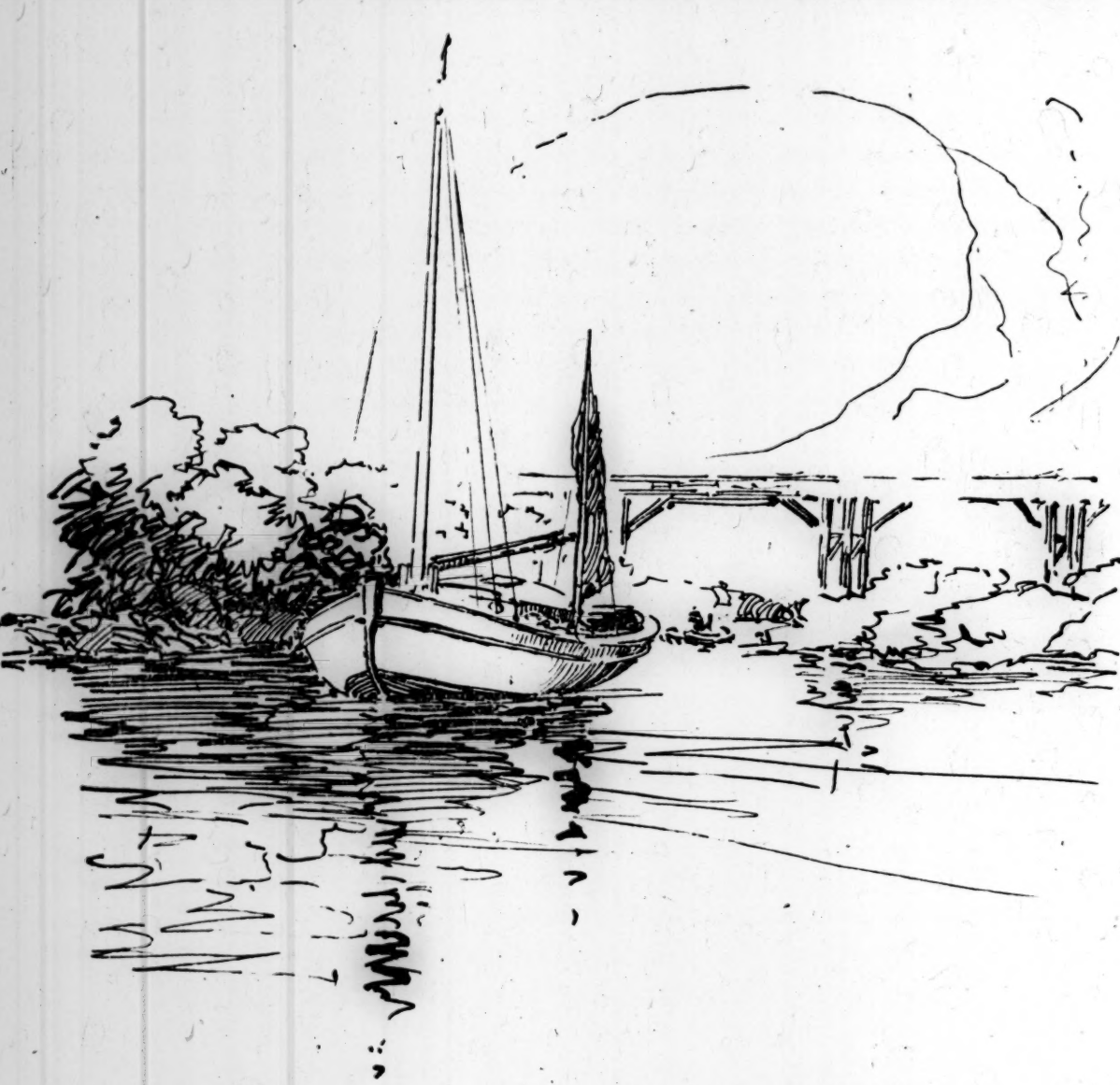
In putting the case, the general secretary stated that there were probably few occupations which took people under 18 years of age to the extent that the distributive trades did. It was felt by the organized shop assistants, that this resolution was essential if those coming into the distributive trades were to have proper education and training for their future occupation. No child should be exempt from school attendance under the age of 14. Unfortunately many smart boys and girls secured exemption earlier than this, and these were the very ones who ought to remain at school. While some employers might lose the advantage of low-paid labor, under the present system the Nation lost educated citizens and very frequently the whole future of these young people was ruined by not being able to continue their education. They wanted the school age raised to 16, and a proper curriculum arranged, which, while it continued the general education of the child, should also find what bias it had toward any occupation and prepare these young people, if they so desired, for entering the distributive trades of the country.

One very strong reason why this should be done was that the whole of apprenticeship in the various distributive trades had practically broken down. The limited liability companies, and the cooperative societies were largely taking the place of the small shop keeper who in the old days personally supervised and taught the apprentices "the arts and mysteries of his trade." All this had now gone by the board and young people between 14 and 16 years of age were merely exploited for cheapness.

There were two other reasons why young people should not come into the distributive trades before they were 16 years of age. One was that the national health insurance did not operate until 16 years of age, secondly the Trade Union Act did not allow them to become members of a trade union till 16 years of age, and so they could not have the protection of their trade union organization. For these reasons, and confident that the extended education would lead in the long run to greater national prosperity, and certainly to a fuller individual citizenship, it was urged that children under 16 years of age should be prohibited from all wage earning in the distributive trades.

It was also very important that those who entered the distributive trades should be able to continue their education after they had begun to work for their living. It was felt that it was very necessary that there should be compulsory attendance during the daytime at continuation classes from 16 to 18 years of age, for all those who were not otherwise receiving a suitable education. This would be a combination of the theoretical and practical, and it was hoped that if the Board of Education could induce the Government to adopt these proposals, properly trained distributive employees would result. It might cost the Nation something to attain it. Schools would probably have to be enlarged. There would also be an increase in the number of teachers, but it would be a profitable investment, and even the best class of employers were beginning to realize that unless something was done a steady deterioration of the quality of those engaged in distribution was likely to result. In view of this, he felt confident of the sympathetic consideration of the president of the Board of Education.

Mr. Fisher, the president, in replying, stated that it was quite true that the shops and distributive trades of the country "absorbed a very large proportion of young life." He was pleased to see the keen interest being taken by trade unionists in the question of education. They must help to



In the backwater below Torksey Railway bridge

SAILING ON TRENT

BY ONE OF THE CREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Sailing on a tidal river was to be a new experience and was looked forward to with great interest. Arriving at Hessele on the Humber, we were met by the owner and we proceeded to the creek where the ship was lying on the mud. It was arranged that the boat should be taken out on the morning tide and anchor off the stone heap at the entrance. This was successfully accomplished, although shoving a sailing boat along with a quant was a fresh experience.

All was ready when the owner got back from business in the afternoon and we were aboard in good time for the tide. Immediately the ship began to swing to the first of the flood we up anchored and away. There was little wind, but such as there was favored us and we were soon reaching across the Humber and on past South Ferry. From Hessele to the mouth of the Trent is some 12 miles, and as the wind was light it was getting late by the time we got there. The middle of the Trent entrance is a large shoal and cutting it too fine we took the ground and hung for some time with the tide rushing past like a mill stream. Getting off eventually, with the rise of the tide, we were soon at a favorite anchorage known as Cliff End, where we came to for the night.

Next morning we started off with a fresh breeze which hardened considerably, making us tuck in a reef for comfort. It was a lovely sail with the strong breeze, sometimes right ahead and again on the beam, as the river wound in and out. Everything was new and interesting, from the barges or "keels" as they are called there, with their large square sails, to the villages and windmills and pastoral scenery on the banks. Arriving at the picturesque old town of Gainsborough we tied up at the bank in order to lower the mast for going under the old pay bridge. This and the railway bridge, a mile further up, having been safely negotiated, we were soon away again, still with the tide and a now light breeze, passing Littleborough, where there is an old Saxon church and also a Roman paved ford across the river, and in good time anchoring at Torksey, from which place there is a canal to Lincoln.

The following day the return journey was made as far as Owstern Ferry. At this pretty little village we remained until the next afternoon. When the ebb set down, we started in a fresh breeze, passing Butterwick Ferry, then on through the railway bridge at Althorpe and past Keadby to Burton Stather where we anchored. We were up at dawn to get away with the last of the ebb. The morning was one not easily forgotten. The river and surrounding country were covered with patches of white mist which gradually became pink in the sunrise only to melt away as the full strength of the sun came through. The day was warm and sunny with a gentle breeze and we arrived at Hessele early in the afternoon after a most enjoyable sail, thus finishing a very delightful little cruise, the only drawback to which was its shortness.

During the cruise nothing was seen of the famous Trent Aegir or tide bore. This occurs every fortnight for four or five days, the size and strength being governed by the season, so that the largest is at equinox when the tides are strongest. The Aegir is caused by the tide rushing up the Humber, and at the mouth of the Trent, on the shallows, meeting the outward flow of the river. Being stronger it simply rises up and gradually the current of the river is forced back and the wave becomes higher and higher and begins to flow up, first at the sides. This struggle continues until the huge force of sea water gains the supremacy. By the time Keadby is reached, about 10 miles above Trent Falls, as the shallows are called, a huge swell appears on the surface and rushes up past Gainsborough until

it is gradually dissipated by the stronger current some miles above the town. The name Aegir is probably derived from the old Viking god of rushing waters of that name. The Danish Vikings, under King Sweyn, sailed up the Trent in the reign of Ethelred and anchored just below Gainsborough. From here they invaded and conquered England. There is little doubt that the Danes regarded the Aegir with superstitious fear as their god of water rushing after them in anger, and so probably the name has been handed down from generation to generation by the Trentside residents.

FRENCH SENATE AND ALCOHOL SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Following on a debate in the Senate, the bill attaching penalties to the sale and circulation of alcohol in the Army zone during hostilities was passed by the Senate, having been previously adopted unanimously by the Chamber. The reporter on the bill, M. Cazeneuve, said that it was absolutely necessary that the military authority should have the means to proceed against those persons who infringed the regulations regarding the sale of alcohol. The Government Commissioner stated that the prefects gave licenses for the sale of alcohol far too freely. Consumption of alcohol greatly interfered with labor's output and he regretted that there should have been such delay in adopting penalties to be inflicted in case of infringement of the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief in March, 1915. Another Senator also testified to the terrible effects of alcohol not only at the front, but in every part of the country. His remarks were greeted with protests from various sides, but he continued to say that in nearly every case the excessive use of alcohol was the cause of indiscipline. Not only was "public health and morality at stake" in the matter, but the capacity of the people for turning out good work. Excessive use of alcohol lessened the economic capacity of the country. Several Senators agreed with the opinion which had been expressed by M. Jokaux of the Confederation Générale du Travail that on days when work was not in progress the public houses should be closed.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOLTON, England.—Speaking at a meeting recently held in the Victoria Hall, Bolton, under the presidency of the Mayor of Bolton, in support of the scheme for national service, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said that Mr. Neville Chamberlain did not wish to put a stop entirely to any industry, even if it was not essential to victory. He was aiming rather at maintaining a nucleus of the trades so that when peace came every man would be able to go back to his own employment, resuscitate it, and with it the export trade of the country. Mr. Hodge said that he had been endeavoring to get women for shell-filling factories. What was wanted was a thousand women volunteers a week, because there was to be a great offensive in the near future.

TRANSVAAL GOLD YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The production of gold on the Rand for the month of January shows an appreciable gain over the yield for December, though as compared with January a year ago, there is a slight falling off. The total output of the yellow metal for January this year is 782,634 ounces, valued at £3,324,418, as against 787,467 ounces worth £3,344,948 in January, 1916. The production in December last was 774,462 ounces valued at £3,289,705. The daily average for January shows an increase of 263 ounces, with 25,246 ounces against 24,983 ounces for December. A decline in the labor supply is probably accountable for the fall in production.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTISM OF BRITISH LABOR

Mr. Henderson Speaks Highly of Response of Labor Movement to the Call of Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Speaking at Manchester recently Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., paid a high tribute to the splendid patriotism of labor and its unswerving loyalty to the interests of the community and the Allied cause. Mr. Henderson admitted that there had been occasions when certain small sections who ought to have known better and done differently had given reason for disquietude, but throughout the whole history of the trade union movements, he declared that, in his opinion, there was no chapter that would stand more to its credit than the magnificent work which it had done, the noble response it had made, or the tremendous sacrifice it had imposed on itself in its determination to do its duty, which has characterized the overwhelming majority of the movement.

I have no hesitation, Mr. Henderson continued, in saying that unless organized labor had subscribed its portion, as it has done, to the unity of the Nation the great war still not concluded would long ago have been lost and won, and the cause we are associated with in connection with our Allies would have not been the winner. If he was correct, Mr. Henderson said, it seemed to him that their loyalty had placed the community as a whole under a great debt of gratitude and obligation to the working classes of the country. That being so, it was his opinion that any Government in power would not be doing its duty if it did not have regard to the great problem of demobilization and those other problems which would affect the working classes when peace by victory had been made secure. When the war was over, he continued, never again must the working class go back to the position it was in in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities. He hoped a co-partnership between the State and the majority of the people had now been formed and that as years went on it would grow closer and stronger, and that it would work out to the mutual interest of the State and of the working population. Never again should the industrial life of this country, Mr. Henderson declared earnestly, have standing to its credit some of the social anomalies, the industrial tragedies, that had disgraced the industrial and social life of a great civilized community.

This co-partnership, Mr. Henderson proceeded, must be continued and extended, and responsibility must be recognized on both sides. If the State recognized that it depended on capital and labor he hoped capital and labor would likewise recognize their obligations to the State and realize that it was a sort of triple alliance that ought to work together, the State giving the fullest measure of protection to the working people. In return for that, Mr. Henderson said, let capital and labor adjust their differences on reasonable lines and thus repay the State for the blessings the State had conferred. If that was one of the outcomes of the war, as he hoped it would be, when peace had been won, they would have marched forward on the road to progress.

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson declared he had no hesitation in saying that the standard of confidence, fully justified by all the information he possessed, by which he was influenced with regard to the final close of the war was never so high as now. The British commander-in-chief and Allied leaders would be very much surprised if during the coming summer they did not strike such a blow—with other conditions which would prevail shortly—as would lead the war to close on lines entirely satisfactory to themselves and those associated with them in the fight.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, who also spoke, said labor had been afraid and jealous of its men going into Government and Cabinet service, but he thought if Mr. Henderson had not been in the Coalition Cabinet there would have been no Ministry of Labor. There was an advantage in labor being inside. His whole mission, Mr. Hodge declared, was to build the Labor Ministry on such a sure foundation that it would last. It would be necessary to obtain and retain the confidence of the employing class. Let not trade unionists, therefore, ask him to do anything which was unfair and unjust. If they kept that before them they could not fail.

ARMY EXEMPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—By agreement with the Army Council, it was lately announced, the Board of Education have hitherto arranged for the exemption of certain teachers, students and officials of educational establishments coming under their supervision whom they considered should not, for the time, be taken from their civil employment. From Feb. 19 all exemptions of this kind granted to men in medical category A or to men under 31 years of age in medical category B1 are to be withdrawn. Men not examined by a medical board must be regarded as in category A. If an application for exemption is made by or in respect of a man whose exemption is withdrawn under the above arrangement, it is desired that it shall be dealt with as speedily as possible on its merits in the same way as an ordinary application under the regulations or instructions, as the case may be. As previously pointed out, exemption to men in category A or B1 is justified only if there are exceptionally strong grounds.

PRESS TO JOIN IN PROTECTING SHIPPING NEWS

Voluntary Censorship Is to Be Agreed Upon, It Is Said, Upon Lines to Be Indicated by Government Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Definite steps toward establishment of a voluntary press censorship in the United States, that the Government may not become embarrassed at any time in the pursuit of its new policy of armed neutrality, are to be consummated here this week. The War Department censor, Maj. Douglas MacArthur, with Commander Charles Belknap, and a State Department representative, are drafting a code of regulations to be submitted to newspaper managers and representatives of the press associations, for their criticism.

It is proposed that the press of the country use the perfected regulations as a guide in the matter of withholding information bearing on the national emergency.

Officials believe there will be a unanimous response from the Nation's press, and that publishers will cooperate in a policy to prevent the indiscriminate publication of news that might result in disadvantage to the United States Government, a policy strictly adhered to by The Christian Science Monitor since the outbreak of the European war.

A conference between Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker and Leland Harrison, representing the State Department, was held Saturday, during which representatives of the press associations were present, and the discussion was regarding the circulation of news concerning the movements of armed merchant vessels flying the United States flag. Following this conference the committee began consideration of the proposed rules.

Following Saturday's conference, the Navy Department gave out the following statement:

"The representatives of the press associations stated that they would willingly and gladly and voluntarily subject themselves without law to the same censorship which might be imposed by law. They were willing to abide by any regulations of the departments necessary in connection with any movements of ships or armies that the Government felt might be prejudicial to the carrying out of Government policies. They desired to be informed of the wishes of the Government, so that there would be no doubt of the character of the news which ought not to be printed."

It was decided that Major MacArthur of the War Department, Commander Belknap of the Navy Department, and a representative of the State Department would draw up tentative rules and regulations of censorship, and when completed they would be submitted to the representatives of the news associations and managing editors of papers in coast cities and interior centers for consideration and criticism. After the exchange of views the rules and regulations will be passed upon and promulgated by the three departments which are charged with international and military duties."

Major MacArthur and Commander Belknap, who will represent the War and Navy departments, respectively, in framing the regulations, have been acting as censors of the departments in advising the secretaries what military information should be made public.

GEORGIA "DRYS" ARRANGE FOR ALL-DAY JUBILEE

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Atlanta Bone-Dry League at the Ansley Hotel the program was announced for the prohibition jubilee, which is planned to be held here today, the day before the Legislature meets in extra session for the enactment of "bone dry" prohibition for Georgia. The jubilee will last all day long. It will be held in the Auditorium-Armory and thousands of people are expected from all sections of the State. Cobb County reported that a delegation of 250, headed by Fred Morris, representative from Cobb, will be in attendance at the jubilee. The program is announced as follows:

Morning—Addresses of welcome by Governor Nat E. Harris and Mayor Asa G. Candler, speeches by former United States Senator Luke Lea of Nashville, Tenn.; former United States Senator Towne of New York; H. M. Dougherty of Columbus, O.; and members of the Georgia delegation in the lower house of Congress.

Afternoon—Addresses by members of the Georgia delegation in the lower house of Congress and by Mayor Pierpont of Savannah.

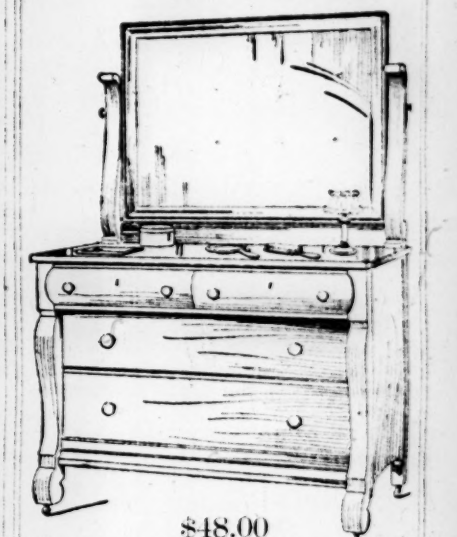
Night—Addresses by United States Senators W. G. Harding of Ohio, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Watson of Indiana and Harding of Georgia. Governor Harris will preside at the meeting.

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RAILROAD ISSUE SETTLED; STRIKE IS AVERTED

Managers Authorize Mediators
to Make Necessary Arrange-
ments Regardless of Adamson
Law Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be no railroad strike. Because of the crisis brought on by the sinking of three American ships, the railroad managers advised Secretary of the Interior Lane that the President's mediators could grant the brotherhoods whatever adjustment the committee deemed necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the roads as an indispensable arm of national defense.

At 2:30 this morning Secretary Lane said that regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law which was expected today, the basic eight-hour day would go into effect at once and that the details were being worked out by a joint committee.

The communication of the railroad executives was as follows:

"In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afternoon the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the condition that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of the country will be hampered or impaired.

"Therefore, you are authorized to assure the Nation there will be no strike; and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the Committee of the Council of National Defense to grant to the employees who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

In response the following statement was issued by the mediators at 6 a. m. today:

"We desire to express our appreciation of the large and patriotic action of the railway managers' committee which has not beyond peradventure the possibility of a Nation-wide railroad strike. The railroads have met the full demands of the Adamson eight-hour law. This concession was secured as the combination of two days and nights of negotiations.

"Our first effort was to secure a postponement of the strike which was fixed for Saturday night. This was secured by presenting to the railway managers a memorandum agreement drafted by the brotherhoods which, with some, particularly expressed the provision of the Adamson law.

"We asked the railways to agree that if the Adamson law was held to be constitutional, that this construction and application would be given to it. The railways agreed to this at a joint session between the brotherhood chiefs and the managers. And with much difficulty the chiefs stayed the strike, an act that was vital to the success of our efforts and further mediation.

"We next sought some adjustment that would be effective should the law be held to be unconstitutional. In this regard many propositions were made on both sides, but none was acceptable until the railroads expressed their willingness to place the whole matter in the hands of this committee."

"This action proceeded, as the letter from the railway managers states, from a desire to demonstrate to the country that the railroads would not allow their own conception of railroad policy to stand in the way of the full use of the roads at a time of severe national strain.

"The committee considered the matter and it was decided, in view of the action of Congress in passing the Adamson law, and the necessity for immediate action, that it was best to adopt at once the memorandum agreement of the previous day as applicable under all conditions.

"Thus the provision of the eight-hour law, by agreement between the roads and the men became the basis of the settlement. And whether the Supreme Court holds for the validity of the law or against it, there will be no strike."

"The managers' agreement to put into operation the eight-hour day, on a 10-hour pay basis, with pro-rata pay for overtime, means approximately \$1,000,000 a week to be added to the payrolls of the railroads. Thirteen million dollars extra back pay, dating from Jan. 1, when the Adamson law was to have become effective, will be distributed among the 400,000 trainmen.

"The settlement was reached soon after the receipt of news from Washington that President Wilson, in view of the increasing gravity in the international situation created by the sinking of three American vessels by U-boats had determined that there should be no strike at any hazard.

"The brotherhoods have won what President Wilson proposed as a settlement last August and the railroads estimate that the settlement will cost them \$10,000,000 a year.

"After conferences that lasted all Friday night and from 10 o'clock Saturday until 3:45 in the afternoon, the mediators got from the brotherhoods a 48-hour postponement of the strike, which was scheduled to begin at 6 o'clock. Conferences were resumed Sunday morning and lasted into the night without a settlement being reached. Secretary Lane was in touch with President Wilson late Sunday night, and soon after that both sides were told of the gravity of the difficulty.

"The offer of the managers was made about half an hour after the

receipt of a dispatch saying that President Wilson, in view of the added seriousness of the foreign situation, was determined that the strike must be prevented at all hazards.

Samuel Gompers joined the mediators Sunday, stating that the fact he was 26 hours late in appearing was due to lack of information till Saturday afternoon that he had been appointed.

All day neither side had yielded a point, the union heads insisting that they should have the eight-hour day and its emolument regardless of whether the Supreme Court held the law constitutional. All hope of peace seemed far off when word of the President's decision came, then the railroad managers quickly drafted a proposal, embodying most of the things demanded by the union, and this proposal was immediately submitted to the mediators and a little later to the union leaders. It was said that it was acceptable and that there was no doubt of its ratification. However, both sides were still in conference at 1:30 this morning, but in the meantime announcement had been made that there would be no strike.

The Washington dispatch, telling of Mr. Wilson's determination that there should be no strike, follows:

"President Wilson in view of the added seriousness given the foreign situation by the sinking of three American ships by German submarines determined today that the threatened Nation-wide railroad strike must be prevented at all hazards. What further steps to avert the strike will be taken in the event the mediatory efforts of members of the Council of National Defense in New York fail were not disclosed if they were decided on.

"The President was hopeful tonight that the railroad managers and the representatives of the brotherhoods would reach an agreement of their own act as a patriotic duty, and thus make unnecessary any further move on his part. Before the beginning of the negotiations now in progress the heads of the brotherhoods sent the President a message assuring him that in case of the United States becoming involved in war they would stand by the Government.

"From a practical standpoint the Administration takes the view that the time for making good this promise has now come, regardless of when the Supreme Court hands down a decision on the Adamson eight-hour law case."

Immediately after Secretary Lane had made his announcement the brotherhood leaders sent telegrams to all the general chairman informing them that the strike had been declared off.

The following letter was sent to the railway managers' committee early today by the mediation committee:

"Elisha Lee, Esq., chairman national conference committee of the railroads:

"Dear Mr. Lee—We are in receipt of your favor this date, placing in our hands for immediate adjustment the matter of the difference between your committee and the railroad brotherhoods.

"We have brought this letter before the brotherhoods with the statement that, in our judgment, it was advisable to put into effect the provisions of the Adamson Law, whether it be held valid or otherwise.

"This was acceptable to them. Thus by your own action, urged thereto by the highest reasons of national concern, you have avoided a national calamity.

"We would be delinquent in a true sense of gratitude if we failed to express our sincerest appreciation of the action you have taken. We trust that it promises a long period of hearty cooperation between the railroad management and their employees. Cordially yours,

"FRANKLIN K. LANE.

"W. B. WILSON.

"DANIEL WILLARD.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS."

Settlement Agreement

Document Signed by Railway and Brotherhood Representatives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following agreement was signed today by the railway managers' committee and the brotherhood chiefs, formally settling questions over which they had been at odds:

"Settlement awarded by the committee of the council of defense; in all road service except passenger where schedules now read: '100 miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at 10 or 11 miles per hour,' 'eight hours or less for a basic day and 12½ miles per hour for a speed basis' for the purpose of computing overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of a daily rate per hour. In all yards, switching and hosteling service, where schedules now read '10, 11 or 12 hours or less shall constitute a day's work,' insert 'eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present 10 hours' pay."

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In yards now working on an eight hours basis the daily rate shall be the present 10 hours standard rate with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate.

"In case the Adamson law is declared unconstitutional, eight hours or less at present 10 hours pay will constitute a day's work in hosteling service.

"In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat 10-hour day in passenger service, the rule will be amended to read, 'Eight within 10 hours.'

"For all classes of employees in short turn-around passenger service, where the rule now reads, 'Eight within 12 hours,' it will be amended to read 'eight within 10 hours.'

"For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn-around passenger service, the 'eight within 10 hours' rule applies.

"Overtime to be paid for at not less

than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"The general committees on individual railroads may elect to retain present overtime rules in short turn-around passenger service, or the foregoing provisions, but may not make a combination of both to produce greater compensation than is provided in either basis."

"In the event the law is held to be constitutional, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, the application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared constitutional the above stands with all the provisions as written.

"The foregoing to govern for such roads, classes of employees and classes of service represented by the National Conference Committee of the railroads. Schedules, except as modified by the above changes, remain as at present. (Signed) Franklin K. Lane, Daniel Willard, W. B. Wilson, Samuel Gompers.

"Accepted by W. G. Lee, L. E. Shepard, W. S. Stone, W. S. Carter.

"Accepted by the National Conference Committee of Railroads, by Elisha Lee, chairman."

Freight Crews Out

Baltimore & Ohio Men Fail to
Get Truce Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Failing to receive official notification that the railroad strike had been postponed until Monday, employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad left their work Saturday night, and with no freight trains moving Sunday, the city's supply of perishable foodstuffs was being affected. Freight traffic only was stopped, the officials stating the passenger trains were moving on schedule.

Employees of the Pennsylvania and Southern systems remained at work, pending further instructions. About 50 trainmen, freight handle, and other employees, went out in the Baltimore & Ohio local yards.

ADAMSON LAW UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one)

with directions to dismiss the bill and it is so ordered."

Justice White did not follow his manuscript closely.

"All the propositions," he ruled, "relied upon and the arguments advanced ultimately come to two questions: 'First the entire want of constitutional power to deal with the subjects embraced by the statute, and second such abuse of the power if possessed as rendered its exercise unconstitutional. We will consider these subjects under distinct propositions separately.'

"First, is the entire want of constitutional power to deal with the subjects embraced by the statute?"

"There must be knowledge of the power exerted before determining whether as exercised it was constitutional and we must hence settle the dispute on that question before going further. Only an eight-hour standard for work and wages is provided, is the contention on the one side, and in substance only a scale of wages was provided, is the argument on the other. We are of the opinion that both are right and in a sense both wrong, in so far as it is assumed that the one excludes the other. The provision of section one that 'eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the measure of standard of a day's work,' leaves no doubt about the first proposition. As to the second, this is equally true because of the provision of section three forbidding any lowering of wages as a result of applying the eight-hour standard established by section one during the limited period prescribed in section two. Both provisions are equally mandatory.

"Concretely stated, therefore, the question is this: Did Congress have power under the circumstances stated, that is, in dealing with the dispute between the employers and employees as to wages, to regulate necessarily eight-hour standard and to create by legislative action a standard of wages to be operative upon the employers and employees for such reasonable time as it deemed necessary to afford an opportunity for the meeting of the minds of employers and employees on the subject of wages?

"Or in other words, did it have the power, in order to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce, to exert its will to supply the absence of a wage scale resulting from the disagreement as to wages between the employers and employees and to make its will on that subject controlling for the limited period provided for?"

"Coming to the general consideration by which both subjects must be controlled, to simplify the analysis for the purpose of considering the question of inherent power, we put the question as to the eight-hour standard entirely out of view on the ground that the authority to permanently establish it is so clearly sustained as to render the subject not disputable.

"What was the extent of the power, therefore, of Congress to regulate, considering the scope of regulation which Government had the right to exert with reference to interstate commerce carriers, when it came to exercise its legislative authority to regulate commerce, is the matter to be decided.

"That the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense a public business because of the interest of society in the continued operation and rightful conduct of such business and that the public interest begets a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to secure and protect it, is settled by so many decisions, State and Federal, and is illustrated by such continuous exertion of State and Federal legislative power, as to



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leave no room for question on the subject.

"It is also equally true that the right to fix by agreement between the carrier and its employees a standard of wages to control their relations is primarily private, the establishment and giving effect to such agreed standard is not subject to be controlled or prevented by public authority. But taking all these propositions as undoubted if the situation which we have described and with which the act of Congress dealt be taken into view, that is the dispute between the employers and employees as to a standard of wages, their failure to agree, the resulting absence of such standard, the entire interruption of interstate commerce which was threatened, and the infinite injury to the public interest which was imminent, it would seem inevitably to result that the power to regulate necessarily obtained and was subject to be applied to the extent necessary to provide a remedy for the situation, which included the power to deal with the dispute, to provide by appropriate action for a standard of wages to fill the want of one caused by the failure to exert the private right on the subject and to give effect by appropriate legislation to the regulations thus adopted.

Adamson Law

Text of the Measure Passed by
Congress in September, 1916

The text of the Act of Congress known as the Railway Eight-Hour Adamson law, which was approved by the signature of President Wilson on Sunday, Sept. 3, 1916, is given below. The bill passed the House on Sept. 2 by a vote of 239 to 56, and was passed by the Senate in Sept. 3, without amendment, by a vote of 43 to 28.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1.—Beginning Jan. 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work, and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated, not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads, which are subject to the provisions of the act of

Feb. 4, 1887, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads, except railroads independently owned or operated, not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railway and electric interurban railroads from any State or Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country, to any other place in the United States.

Provided, That the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads though less than 100 miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal or transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfer of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

Sec. 2.—That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relation between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within 30 days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the President and Congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation as may be fixed by the President. That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem, traveling expenses of members and employees and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the chairman of said commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Sec. 3.—That pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of 30 days thereafter the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be

reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata for such standard eight-hour work days.

Sec. 4.—That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$100, and not more than \$1000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

POTATO AND ONION PRICES SUSPICIOUS, FINDS GRAND JURY

The United States grand jury of Massachusetts, which has been investigating the high prices of food and their possible source in violations of Federal laws made a special presentation to Judge Morton in the United States District Court today in which it was stated that while they believed many increases in prices were due to economic causes the recent fluctuations in the price of potatoes and onions looked suspiciously like the result of illegal manipulation.

The grand jury, however, did not complete the investigation, and will turn the evidence it has gathered over to the new grand jury which meets tomorrow.

The grand jury also investigated the recent strike of fishermen and recommended to the court that, unless the parties settle or submit to arbitration, all evidence of combinations of masters, fishermen, employers or owners be presented to the next grand jury.

OPPOSITION TO ELEVATED'S PLEA FOR RELIEF HEARD

Opposition to the Boston Elevated's petition for financial relief was voiced today before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs by former Representative Arthur Newhall of Stoneham, a member of the special recess commission to study the matter; Louis D. Berenson of Boston and A. A. Peavey, former city solicitor of Cambridge.

Mr. Newhall, who filed a minority report of several of the commission's findings, declared that in his estimation the matter had not been sufficiently studied, that several very important aspects of the situation had not been gone into at all and that specific

information should be secured on several points before the Legislature votes to give the road the financial relief it seeks.

"No member of the Public Service Commission, for instance," he said, "would say for the record, that the Boston Elevated is efficiently and economically managed. I asked the whole special commission that question and not one of them would answer it."

Representative Lomasney, a member of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, questioned Mr. Newhall as to some length on that statement, as he did on several others, the first of which was as to who appeared before the special commission in favor of the petition. Mr. Newhall replied that Frederick E. Snow, counsel for the Elevated; Matthew C. Brush, president of the road; Mayor Curley and Nathan Matthews were the only persons he could remember.

"Was Mr. Matthews asked any questions as to the taxation problem contained in the report?" asked Mr. Lomasney.

"No, I think not," replied Mr. Newhall.

"The commission knew that he was the Mayor under whom the Boston Elevated Act was passed by the Legislature, didn't it?" continued Mr. Lomasney.

"I know it now," answered the Stoneham man; "I don't think I did then."

RING IS CHARGED IN THE OFFICE OF DIST. ATTORNEY

A legal ring, having the "run of the District Attorney's office," is alleged to be in force in Suffolk County, according to charges made this morning before the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature by Atty. Nels Kjelstrom, competitor with Thomas H. Bates, in the resolve providing for an investigation of the office of the district attorney by an unpaid commission of three men to determine the methods and basis of not pressing and filing cases in that office.

Six lawyers were named as the component parts of the "ring," and figures were presented, showing the number of cases each has had in charge during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 in an attempt to prove that they were favorites of the District Attorney's office and that a large percentage of their cases were not pressed and never came to trial.

The morning hearing lasted more than two hours and was continued until Wednesday morning at 10:30.

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REORGANIZATION PLAN OF B. & M. IS MADE PUBLIC

Concord & Montreal Road President Officially Announces the Important Details of the Proposal Recently Submitted

Official announcement of the essential details of the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, submitted to the board of directors last week by the Concord & Montreal Railroad, one of the leased lines, was made public in Concord, N. H., last night by President Benjamin P. Kimball of the latter road, and confirms the preliminary statement issued last week, particularly with regard to the \$20 assessment on the common stock of the Boston & Maine and the settlement in full of the claim of the Hampden Railroad.

Other features of the plan for the reorganization include the formation of a new corporation, the consolidation of all the leased lines on the basis of their present rentals, the continuation of the leases of the sublines, the issuance of four kinds of stock, first preferred, convertible, preferred and common, the severance of all relations between the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the payment of \$750,000 and expenses to the underwriting syndicate consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

Full details of the plan will be mailed to the stockholders of the Concord & Montreal Railroad tomorrow in anticipation of the special meeting of the company, called for March 27. If the Concord & Montreal stockholders agree to the plan, as it is believed they will, necessary reorganization legislation by the New Hampshire Legislature will be at once requested.

Meetings of the other leased lines as well as the Boston & Maine will follow within the next few weeks, and as it is understood that a majority of the stockholders of all these companies have given their consent, it is expected that the plan will reach the United States District Court on motion for its approval and the discharge of the present receiver before June 1. It is reported, however, that the opponents to the plan, especially the provisions for the \$30 assessment and the liquidation of the Hampden Railroad claim, will contest its approval in the District Court and will endeavor to obtain either a modification or the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court.

That the Concord & Montreal reorganization plan was drawn along lines proposed by former President Charles S. Mellen, as stated in Concord, N. H., was denied in Boston today by Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Protective Association. Mr. Crocker said that when he saw it stated that the Concord & Montreal plan was proposed by Mr. Mellen, he called the former president of the Boston & Maine by telephone and got this statement:

"I have not made any suggestions to any director of the Concord & Montreal Railroad; I have drawn up no plan for reorganization; the plan published this morning is not my plan. The plan of the Minority Stockholders Association, said Mr. Crocker, will be made public on Thursday, March 22. It contains no assessment provision. It was drawn after conferring with Mr. Mellen and received his approval."

In his annual report to the Legislature in January Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Atwell of Massachusetts expressed the opinion that the claim of the Hampden Railroad was illegal, and announced his intention of contesting it in the courts. Within the last three weeks the United States District Court has given Mr. Atwell permission to intervene in the receivership proceedings of the Boston & Maine, and it is expected that he will oppose the Hampden Railroad settlement when the reorganization plan appears in that court.

The Concord & Montreal reorganization plan, which will be in charge of seven reorganization managers, three from the Boston & Maine and one each from the four large leased lines, contemplates the formation of a Boston & Maine Company which will acquire the property of the Boston & Maine railroad and will also acquire, either by purchase or consolidation, the property of all the lines of railroads leased directly to the Boston & Maine.

The plan does not disturb subleases such as that of the Northern, the Connecticut & Passumpsic, the Franklin & Tilton and other numerous lines of railroad leased to the subsidiary companies. These leases will be carried out by the new corporation. The plan contemplates the issue of new stock to be sold for cash, amounting to \$12,324,000 of which 60 per cent, or \$7,394,400, is to be the first preferred stock, and 40 per cent, or \$4,929,600, is to be convertible preferred stock. It will also issue in lieu of the preferred stock of the old corporation \$3,149,800 of preferred stock, and in lieu of the common stock of the old corporation \$39,505,100 of common stock.

To take care of the present floating indebtedness, the new company will issue \$12,500,000 in 5 per cent bonds. The plan provides for a settlement of the litigation with the Hampden Railroad Corporation, and the acquisition of the properties of that railroad by the issue of \$1,660,000 par value of first preferred 5 per cent stock, and \$1,500,000 par value of preferred 5 per cent stock; and it is further provided that a new corporation shall not be compelled to pay any other sum or give any further value there-

for. All debts and obligation of the Hampden Railroad against the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Boston & Maine Railroad against the Hampden Railroad shall be discharged.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have this day gone to record whereby Millicent L. Hardy buys the frame house and lot of land owned by Timothy J. Toomey, at 5 Graylock Road, Brighton. The estate is assessed for \$7000, of which \$700 applies on the 3096 square feet of land.

Taft & Walker report a sale for William B. Walker et al. to Joseph B. Krauser, consisting of 43,550 square feet of land located at 129-131 Harvard Avenue, Allston, assessed for \$25,800 including a large double frame dwelling and frame stable. The purchaser's intention is to erect a block of stores at once along the entire front.

SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON

Clement D'Andrea has purchased from Waldo F. Gleason a 3 1/2-story brick house with basement, at 9 Oswego Street, South End, standing on 900 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$5200, and \$2000 of the amount is land value.

An improved property has been sold by Johanna McManus to Anthony Latvinskis and wife, situated at 35 Old Harbor Street, South Boston. Consists of a frame dwelling and 2250 square feet of land all taxed for \$3300. The lot carries \$900.

Final papers have gone to record from Margaret Durick et al. to Agnes D. Teevens, in the sale of a brick dwelling at 109 N Street, together with 1250 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$3000, which includes \$600 on the lot.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Anton Kunz, owner of three frame dwelling houses and a frame stable at 170 to 174 Boston Street, Dorchester, has sold the property to Ainsley R. Atkinson. There is a land area of 11,111 square feet valued at \$4900, which amount is included in the total assessment of \$16,300. In connection with this transaction, Anton Kunz takes title to a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 5235 square feet situated at 53 Stratton Street, conveyed by Ainsley R. Atkinson, in part payment. This estate is assessed for \$6300.

Leonard W. M. Christianson and wife have placed a deed on record from Klas E. Lindmark, confirming their purchase of the frame residence property at 29 Templeton Street, Dorchester. This estate carries an assessment of \$6300, and the 3751 square feet of land is valued by the assessors at \$800.

REAL ESTATE FIGURES

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 17, 1917.

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount
March 12.....	66	\$204,447
March 13.....	87	18,820
March 14.....	18	165,240
March 15.....	68	228,013
March 16.....	78	182,640
March 17.....	46	645,850
Totals.....	433	\$1,576,010
Same week 1916.....	506	1,612,550
Same week 1915.....	428	2,308,281
Wk end Mar 10, 17, 24.....	192	612,716,888

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Center St., 606-616, Ward 2; Arthur Lewenberg, A. D. Doyle; brick stores.
Lewiston St., 18-20, Ward 21; H. Swartz, S. S. Eisenberg; frame dwellings.
Wald St., 335, Ward 23; H. J. Murray; frame dwellings.
Meridian St., 152-156, Ward 2; Jackson Caldwell; alter store.
Kingston St., 15-17, Ward 5; Moses Williams; alter mercantile.
Leverett St., 29-31, Causeway, 2 to 10, Ward 5; Adolph Hollander; alter hall.
Court St., 22, Ward 5; Charles E. Cotting; alter hotel.
Oliver St., 50, Battery March St., 83, Ward 5; N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co.; alter offices.
Harrison Ave., 23, Ward 12; E. W. Woodbury Tr.; alter light manufacturing.

SUBMARINE ACTS MAY RESULT IN STATE OF WAR

(Continued from page one)

Fred Bevil, M. J. Dierlan, Third Officer W. M. Thomson, R. J. Donohue and T. J. Welsh; wireless operator, and eight other Americans, 10 Spaniards and Danes, one Swede, one Russian and one Chilean.

City of Memphis stopped by submarine Feb. 10 off Scilly Islands. Failure to use wireless this time was due to experience of former occasion inducing belief that ship might be passed if wireless not started. Survivors will assemble at Queenstown, pending instructions from owners, Ocean Steamship Company, 335 North River, New York.

"No news yet of Captain Borum. City of Memphis, ship's papers found today in biscuit tin in captain's boat, which was picked up at 11 a. m., 18th. Boat showed signs hasty abandonment, discarded overcoats, etc., with white silk handkerchief at masthead as flag, showing boat was not abandoned until after daylight.

"It is barely possible that all nine in boat were taken by German submarine, but more probably by some friendly craft having no wireless."

(Signed) "FROST."

The entire crew of the American freighter Illinois is safe, said a third State Department cablegram this afternoon. The message from London gave the first official details as follows: "American freighter Illinois, London to Port Arthur, sunk Saturday 8 a. m. 29 miles north of Alderney. Entire crew of 34 landed safe 2:40 a. m., 18th. All hands proceeding to Southampton."

The developments of Sunday have

stirred the Navy Department to renewed activity. It was announced that on Wednesday the department will open bids for the construction of 110-foot submarine chasers. Bids have been made by upward of 100 companies that are equipped for such work.

The department is also making a survey of all the fast motor boats of the Atlantic coast and is preparing to take over all the craft that will be of service for patrol duty. Marines will be used to man these boats, and if the men of the Navy are not sufficient in number, fishermen and other men who are familiar with the sea will be taken into a reserve force for this purpose.

The President went to the golf links early in the morning and returned in time for the conference with Secretary Lansing. It is recalled that he went through the same deliberate program on the day following the sinking of the Lusitania.

"If it be said that the second, the depriving of all power to change the wages during the fixed period, is but ancillary to the first command, the standard of eight hours, that would not make the prohibition as to any change of wages any the less a fixing of wages. It certainly would not change the question of power unless it could be assumed that the legislative power to fix on the standard of hours, could be enforced by exerting the power to do another, fix the wages, although there is no power, legislative authority to exert the latter power. The doing of one thing which is authorized cannot be made the source of an authority to do another thing which there is no power to do."

"If to deprive employer and employee of the right to contract for wages and to provide that a particular rate of wages shall be paid for a specified time is not a fixing of wages, it is difficult to see what would be. However, there is this very broad difference between the two powers exerted. The first, the eight-hour standard, is permanently fixed. The second, the fixing of the wage standard, resulting from the prohibition against paying lower wages, is expressly limited to the time specified in section two. It is, therefore, not permanent but temporary, leaving the employers and employees free as to the subject of wages to govern their relations by their own agreements after the specified time."

The State Department received the information that three United States ships had been sunk in the past few days by German submarines. They are the City of Memphis, the tank steamer Illinois and the Vigilantia. Sunday evening the following dispatches were received:

"QUEENSTOWN—American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, sunk by submarine 4 p. m., 17th. 35 miles south of Fastnet. Fifteen survivors landed at Schull, 7 a. m., today; 34 additional survivors on Admiralty vessel, which continued search for missing. Will land Baltimore, probably today. (Signed).

"FROST."

"LONDON—American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, reported sunk. Some of crew landed. Patrol boat gone to pick up survivors. American steamer Illinois, London to Port Arthur, reported sunk. American steamer Vigilantia alleged torpedoed without warning. (Signed).

"SKINNER."

A later dispatch from Consul Frost gave more details as follows: "Submarine refused request tow boats to land. Weather not severe, but threatening. Survivors at Schull included Allen, Carroll, second officer; McPherson, second engineer; Robert Shea, surgeon; John Walkin, Henry Campney, Gus Campney, A. D. Henton, all Americans, and five Spanish, one Portuguese, one Swede and one Russian."

The sinking of three United States ships, following so closely upon the Government's announced policy of arming merchant vessels, is taken to indicate that Germany will alter the submarine policy in no particular because of the defensive measures taken by this Government.

It remains to be seen whether the sinking of these ships will cause any change in the date for the assembling of the special session of Congress. If United States shipping continues to be subjected to attack and destruction, without warning, it is considered possible that immediate action might be called for.

The City of Memphis was a vessel of 5252 tons gross. She was built at Chester, Pa., in 1902, and her home port was Savannah, Ga. She carried a wireless.

The Illinois has a gross tonnage of 5225. She was a tanker, and was built at Newport News, in 1913. She sailed from New York. She had a wireless.

The Vigilantia, a passenger vessel, had a tonnage of 4115. She was built at Chester, Pa., in 1890 and was owned by the Globe Line. Her home port was Wilmington, Del. She carried a wireless.

In the opinion of many Administration officials, and senators the sinking of the three United States ships, two of them on their way home, indicates without question that a state of war against the United States exists. It is obvious to officials that Germany has replied by action to the policy of the United States in sending out armed merchantmen, and that in the future no respect for the safety of any United States ship may be expected.

The developments of Sunday brought the Government face to face with the problem of formulating immediately a definite policy for the Nation in view of the fact that actual war is a matter of days, even if it is not now present. The possibility of such a policy was mentioned in the President's inaugural address. The "overt act" described by him then has been committed.

International lawyers and constitutional experts here showed no hesitancy last night in saying that President Wilson has full authority to interpret an act of war, and to announce that this country considers that an actual state of war exists by

reason of Germany's flagrant assault on American shipping. Such action would be subject to the approval of Congress.

Despite the unwarned sinking of big passenger liners like the California and Laconia, the jeopardizing of Americans on nearly a score of other vessels and the sinking of three other American ships, the Housatonic, the Lyman M. Law and the Algonquin, since the unrestricted warfare began, some officials, inspired by the President's announced reluctance to believe that Germany would carry through her threat, have clung desperately to the hope that some slight respect for international law might still be shown.

German officials may fairly state, however, to have surpassed even the most pessimistic forecasts here. That she actually means to send every vessel to the bottom that dares to venture within her forbidden zones, is now accepted as a fact. Neutral, passenger and Belgian relief appear to be all in the same category.

Memphis Made Ten Trips

Carried to the War Zone Merchandise Worth Millions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Forty-eight men who were Americans, by birth or by naturalization, and nine others, several of whom were believed to be naturalized Americans, comprised the crew of the American freight steamer City of Memphis, reported from London as having been sunk by shell fire. The vessel, valued at \$600,000, had weathered safely many adventures in European waters on previous voyages since the war began.

Owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, commonly known as the Savannah Line, the City of Memphis, of 5252 tons gross, sailed from New York on Jan. 23, carrying 9653 bales of cotton valued at \$600,000. This she delivered at Havre, France, and she was on her way home in ballast when sunk.

Her captain is L. P. Borum of Norfolk, Va., of American parents. Her other officers, all American born except one, were: First officer, M. C. G. Laird, Savannah; second officer, A. Carroll, a native of Nova Scotia, naturalized American; third officer, M. Dierland, W. I. Percy, chief engineer, Savannah, Ga.; P. Bevil, first assistant engineer, New York; W. M. Thompson, third assistant engineer. Of the others on board, the ship's surgeon, Dr. F. Shea, lived at 7 Van Ness place, New York, and the wireless operators, J. Welch and P. J. Donahue, lived in New York.

Every officer aboard had his American license and every naturalized American his naturalization papers, in compliance with a rule laid down by the ship's owners.

While on her last voyage from New York, the City of Memphis was halted off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine whose captain demanded to see the papers she carried. A mate went aboard the U-boat, and was informed that inasmuch as the American carried a contraband cargo she ought to be sunk, but because America and Germany were on friendly relations she might proceed.

Leaving Havre after discharging her cotton, the City of Memphis put in at Cardiff, Wales, for enough coal to enable her to steam to New York. A message received here Saturday by W. H. Pleasant, president of the Ocean Steamship Company, from Captain Borum, announced the ship's departure from Cardiff on Friday, so that she was less than 48 hours out when sunk.

The City of Memphis' last voyage to Europe was her tenth into the war zone. Exclusive of the final trip she has traveled 79,801 miles in taking abroad horses for the Italian Government, cotton and general merchandise worth more than \$6,000,000, this figure including the value of the last cargo delivered.

On her voyage into the war zone the City of Memphis each night carried a reflector above an American flag painted on either side and the ship's name appeared in six-foot letters in several places.

Men in Illinois Crew

All Officers and Eight Seamen United States Citizens

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—The Texas Company's tanker Illinois, under command of Capt. H. Iverson, left Port Arthur Feb. 17 for London with a cargo of oil. All of the officers and eight members of the crew are United States citizens, a total of 16 United States citizens on board, according to the crew list on file in the Custom House here. All gave their addresses as Port Arthur.

Besides Captain Iverson there were in the crew: C. F. Peterson, first mate, American; P. Peterson, second mate, American; H. L. Wason, third mate, American; H. Swenson, boatswain, Swedish; George W. Osenberg, chief engineer, American; J. A. Gaette, first assistant engineer, American; William Parker, second assistant engineer, American; Edward Silen, third assistant engineer, American; M. P. Beckevold, wireless operator, American; O. A. Salmons, steward, American; Carl Lundberg, cook, Swedish.

The following shipped as able seamen: Hans Lenge, Danish; H. C. Hansen, Russian; Hans Johansen, Norwegian; J. Savdberg, Russian; A. Kelden, Russian; M. Rontso, Russian; R. Moosenev, American; J. Krabbe, Russian and August Maa, Russian. Pumpers: Ralph Craig, Danish and George Elliott, American. Oilers: John Cameron, American; Angus MacKay, American and J. E. Borden, British. Firemen: J. Lopez, M. Peter and H. Lopez, all Spanish. Wipers: O. Ollen, Norwegian and Sidney Newton, English. Messmen: Charles G. Daniel and James Harrison, Americans.

"State of War"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators who were in the capital when news of the

sinking of the three United States merchantmen arrived were in accord as to the advisability of calling an extra session, to be convened just as soon as members of Congress can return, holding that the acts of the submarine commanders had virtually created a state of war between the United States and Germany. Unless called sooner, Congress will not meet in extra session until April 16.

Senator Harding of Ohio declared that the sinking of these vessels meant war.

Senator Weeks stated today that the sinking of the three United States vessels by the German submarines left only one course open to this Government—immediately to call Congress for the purpose of making a declaration of war. He added, however, that nobody is desirous that the United States go to war, but that it has been forced to a position where such a step is imperative. "Congress," he said, "should have been assembled in extraordinary session on March 5, so that it would be ready to act in just such an emergency as has been created by the sinking of our merchant vessels. There is no doubt in my opinion that this constitutes a conclusive overt act, but I imagine the President will not take definite steps until he has received complete official reports. It would take about one week for Congress to assemble after a call has been sent out from the White House. Then, of course, there might be further delay in the organization of the new House. If war is declared it would mean that the Government would take every step necessary to protect the Nation's commerce from submarines, at I suppose also, that an army would be needed for apprehension regarding the medley of Germans in the United States in case of war. I fully believe that more than 90 per cent of them will remain loyal to this Government, and the others can readily be suppressed."

The fact that two of the vessels sunk were proceeding westward and in ballast indicates that the German Government intends to destroy every ship in the new submarine zones, irrespective of the flag they fly and the character of cargo, according to Senator Fletcher of Florida.

Pointing out that the merchantmen were not assisting any belligerent, Senator McCumber of North Dakota declared that the only course for this Government is "to reply in kind."

Plan to Put to Sea

Interned German Ships at Santa Rosalia Getting Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports have reached Washington to the effect that 11 German ships interned at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, Mex., are planning and preparing for putting to sea in the event of war between Germany and the United States. It is understood that reports to this effect have been received by diplomatic headquarters in Washington of one or more of the Entente Powers.

Members of the crews who were in adjacent parts of the United States to obtain work during their internment have, it is reported, been recalled to their ships. The United States can do nothing itself to restrain the German ships from leaving Santa Rosalia, such a situation being exclusively the affair of the neutral in whose port a ship of a belligerent is interned. That the Japanese ships will look out for the situation is likely, it being understood that practically all the patrol work in the North Pacific is done by the Japanese Navy.

Report of Sinking

American Citizen Lost With the Steamer Laconia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Details regarding the sinking of the American steamer City of Memphis, which left Cardiff for New York on Friday, show the vessel was sunk the following day. The submarine commander ordered the captain to leave the vessel in 15 minutes and the entire crew of 37 took to the boats, the vessel being then torpedoed. So far two out of five boats are unaccounted for but it is believed they will be picked up. The remaining three boats were picked up yesterday morning, after being adrift since 5 p. m. on Saturday. All officers and most of the crew are apparently American citizens.

No details are to hand of the sinking of the American steamers Illinois and Vigilantia.

Another American citizen is reported to have been lost through the sinking of the Laconia, namely, John Eva, a retired mining proprietor.

Rockefeller War Relief

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rockefeller Foundation announces appropriations made during the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, amounting to \$8,249,088.96. The largest appropriations of the year were for war relief, amounting to \$2,590,000. The total amount appropriated for war relief since the beginning of the war is \$4,181,852.84. The largest single item under this head during 1916 was \$1,000,000 for Polish relief and \$590,000 for Armenian and Syrian relief.

Lloyd George Sends Thanks

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter made public here from the secretary of David Lloyd George expresses the British Prime Minister's appreciation of American relief work in behalf of the Entente Allies. The communication, received by John Moffat, vice-chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, reads: "I am desirous by the Prime Minister to convey to you his congratulations on the splendid success of the Allied bazaar held for the relief of war sufferers in Allied countries. I am to express his admira-

tion for the excellent work done by your committee for so worthy a cause."

Schooner Was Stopped Twice

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twice on her voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to this port, the schooner, Lizzie M. Parsons, which has arrived here from the Gold Coast, was stopped by British warships, officers of the schooner said. Each time her papers were examined and she was allowed to proceed.

Austrian Employee Arrested

EMPORIUM, Pa.—Frank Koucher, an Austrian employee of the Aetna Explosives Company, is under arrest in connection with the explosion at the munitions plant last Wednesday morning. Koucher refused to confirm or deny the charge that he caused the explosion.

Minister Vopicka Lands

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Norwegian-American freighter Renensviken has arrived from Bergen via Halifax with a small number of passengers, including Charles J. Vopicka, United States Minister to Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia, with his family, and Jefferson Caffery, who was until recently chargé d'affaires at the United States Legation in Teheran, Persia.

As to City of Memphis

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The City of Memphis had the Stars and Stripes painted on both sides in addition to the letters U. S. A. and national flags were flown from the masthead. There is no further news of the remainder of the crew as yet.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS DISPLAYED AT THE NAVY YARD

(Continued from page one)

pointment. Similar offenders after today will be turned over to Federal authorities.

During February and March nearly 190 recruits have been added to the crew of the Georgia, many of them shipping as firemen, oilers, and mechanics. During the month of February the crew of this battleship established a record, excelling ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for work in recruiting.

Essex County cities and towns were invaded this morning by recruiting parties of petty officers from the United States torpedo boat destroyers Wainwright and Tucker. At the same time the new Boston Naval Reserve Force Enrolling Office, opened Saturday at 42 Water Street, began its second day of business. More than 100 applicants were accommodated Saturday.

The Navy preparedness campaign is now on in every department. At the new enrollment office, Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Cushing, in charge, expected a proportionally larger business today and during the week than had last Saturday. Assisting Lieutenant Cushing are G. M. Edgar and H. A. Hayes.

To stimulate recruiting, a bonus of two months pay, equal to that of persons of equal rank in the Navy, is offered all reserve recruits accepted after a three months' provisional service. At that time the final rating of each man is likewise determined.

Applicants who enlist for the four-year term are given the privilege of resigning at any time during peace. In case of war they will be held to their pledges.

Boston business men will hold what they believe will be the most important preparedness rally yet held in Boston tomorrow night when, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, more than 100 will dine at the Copley-Plaza and will hear Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia for Canada, William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York. The State Committee on Public Safety, as well as army and navy officials of Massachusetts, will be present. The dinner, which will be started at 6:30 p. m., will be formal. Women will be admitted to the balcony.

As new societies enter the work, preparedness campaigning in and near Boston enlarges daily. This afternoon the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness will hold its postponed meeting in the Newtonville Classical High School. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society, will speak on the constructive and educational work it is doing. Mayor Child will preside. Richards M. Bradley will speak at the South End Woman's Club, 171 West Brookline Street, Boston, under the auspices of the Special Aid Society. Yesterday she was speaker at a preparedness meeting held in Hampton Court, Beacon Street, Brookline, and pointed out to many Brookline women the necessity for the registration of women all over the State in the society. Edmund Parker of the National Security League also spoke and said that upon civilians generally rests the responsibility for increasing enlistments in the Army and Navy. Freeland Jewett presided.

James H. Stedman of Braintree, a member of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, has offered the United States Government his yacht Hyatia to be used as a scout boat or submarine chaser. The boat is now being prepared at Quincy to carry a three-inch bow gun and an anti-aircraft gun. It will be accepted by the government.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Saturday sent out a call for immediate enlistments. "Men who have said they will volunteer 'when their country needs them' should take steps immediately to be prepared the day that need comes," he said. "Let them go to the nearest armory, take the examinations, be measured for equipment, and give the commanding officer their addresses and telephone numbers with the understanding that when war does break, if ever, they will be ready for service within 24 hours."

The steamer Matso arrived in Boston today from Searsport, Me., in order to have some repairs made in the East Boston yard. When completed the steamer will sail to Philadelphia to load coal for Portland, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Steamers Yaroslavl, Baltimore; Vacuum, London; Brighton, Kingston; Brendon, Norfolk; Venator, Matanzas; Caroline, San Juan; El Valle, Galveston; Mexico, Havana; Comus, New Orleans; Eastgate, La Pallice; Renensviken, Philadelphia; Lapu-Lapu, and St. Thomas; Omega, Bordeaux; Denis, Liverpool; Saxonia, London; Olympia, Marseilles.

BOSTON ARRIVALS
Steamers City of Atlanta, Garfield, Savannah; Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk; Massasoit, Brown, Machinist, Me.
Tug Paoli, Oliver, Portland, towing barge Upton.

GERMANY'S HAND CLEARLY SHOWN IN CUBAN PLOT

(Continued from page one)

about 40 prominent

GERMAN FORCES
FALL BACK ON
WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

which concluded with the capture of Greveliers and Loupart Wood. The abandonment of the strong defensive position on the Bapaume ridge meant the abandonment of a possible line of resistance and indicated that the retirement must continue on a still bigger scale.

According to the latest British communiqué, 60 villages have been won back in 24 hours, and the German retirement across the fields of France has proceeded at the high rate of 10 miles a day. Northwards of Bapaume the British have won back the territory stretching to the outskirts of Monchy, including the important railway junction of Achiet-le-Grand. Study of a map of this field of action would indicate that the very pronounced German salient between Arras and Bapaume, of which Monchy is the apex, cannot long be held by von Hindenburg's armies.

Peronne has fallen almost simultaneously with Bapaume, so that the Germans have relinquished two of their former so-called key positions on this part of the front. Peronne, especially, was most fortifiably organized for defense and if it had been necessary to fight for it heavy losses would have been inevitable.

There was unexpectedly heavy fighting at Bapaume, the British troops following up the enemy's retirement so quickly as to surprise the German rear guards. South of the Somme the latest British communiqué shows Chalons and Nesle, eight miles north and between six and seven miles northeast of Roye, respectively, have fallen.

In addition to all this, where the French line joins the British line the Germans have fallen back in the district between the rivers Ancre and Oise, uncovering Roye and Noyon as well as the road connecting these two important towns. These gains have been firmly made good.

In his retirement von Hindenburg is abandoning not only long prepared positions making this area one vast fortress both above and below ground, but is also sacrificing much material.

Great fires are to be seen daily opposite the British front. German newspapers are expressing much jubilation at the retreat, which is regarded as a retreat on the map, but an advance toward victory. They conjecture that the British have been thrown into hopeless confusion, and that heavy guns must now be dismounted from their carefully chosen positions and advanced with the stores of munitions across open ground under the full blast of the German batteries. Railway lines must be built ahead. The whole machine must be laboriously moved forward and new reconnoissances undertaken in a new country, occupying perhaps six weeks, perhaps two months.

Any onrush of British units may be too hasty, the Frankfurter Zeitung considers, and in any case will be prevented by British fear of a sudden counterstroke by von Hindenburg. The British are expected to forego battle during this movement as they have been trained only to trench warfare and know nothing of the war of movement, especially their leaders.

As to the above forecast it may be noted that the possibility of the war ending in maneuver fighting has always been accepted as inevitable by the British military critics and much of the training behind the lines has been directly aimed at enabling the British Army to follow up with its full weight the expected German retirement.

The rapidity with which heavy guns were brought up made it impossible for Germans to hold Greveliers and other strong positions and therefore the present retirement has been at the least encouraged by British pressure. Both British and French cavalry also have been kept in large numbers and in careful training and are prominent in parrying the German retirement. Further developments are being awaited with the keenest interest.

Official War News

Communiqués Show Changes in the Various War Theaters

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville).—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Between La Bassée canal and the Scarpe River there was lively fighting. Near Loos German reconnoitering detachments brought 15 prisoners from the British lines. On both sides of Arras hostile reconnoitering detachments in strength of one battalion advanced against our positions and were for the most part repulsed by our fire. Near Rouillecourt and Thillois enemy forces which had entered our positions were defeated in a hand-to-hand fight and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

Between Arras and the River Oise (a distance of almost exactly 50 miles) the British and French, in a strip of land systematically abandoned by us, occupied our former positions and several towns, among which are Bapaume, Peronne, Roye and Noyon. Our protecting troops inflicted considerable losses on our opponents and then gave way, as had been ordered.

On the right bank of the Meuse two French companies made an attack at dawn on a trench sector captured by us on March 16, north of Chambrette farm. The attack failed.

On Combrès height and near Maissy, north of St. Mihiel, storming detachments entered the French positions and returned each with 20 prisoners.

From the coast to the line bright weather resulted in an increase of aerial activity. In engagements in the air our opponents lost 13 airplanes, and three were brought down by our defensive fire. Lieut. Baron von Richthofen shot down his twenty-seventh

and twenty-eighth machines, and Lieutenant Baldamus his fourteenth and fifteenth adversaries. We lost three airplanes.

In a supplementary official report issued last night it is announced that in the strip of land between Arras and the Aisne, voluntarily evacuated by us, only in some places are our protecting groups in fighting touch with the hostile cavalry and infantry. Macedonian front: Strong attacks made by the French between Ochrida and Prespa lakes were repulsed. A violent struggle for the mountainous district north of Monastir brought no important successes for our opponents. The dominating heights, which were attacked also during the night, are firmly in our hands.

There were no important actions yesterday on the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday).—The official statement issued from British headquarters in France reads:

We have occupied Nesle, Chalons and Peronne. Pressing back our opponents' rearwards we advanced several miles during the past 24 hours to a depth of 10 miles in places on a front of approximately 45 miles, from south of Chalons to the neighborhood of Arras.

During this period, in addition to the towns above mentioned, we gained possession of over 60 villages. Two enemy raiding parties reached our trenches in the night northeast of the Vermelles area.

There was great activity in the air yesterday: a number of large enemy formations were engaged by our machines and dispersed. In the course of the fighting seven hostile airplanes were brought down and nine others were driven down damaged. Eight of our machines are missing.

Sunday.—The text of the latest British official statement was as follows: Bapaume has been captured by our troops after stiff fighting with the German guard. The town has been systematically pillaged by our opponents. All private houses and public buildings alike have been destroyed and everything of value carried off or burned.

Our advance has proceeded rapidly during the day on both banks of the Somme. South of the river we have entered our opponents' positions on a front of about 16 miles and occupied the villages of Fresnoy, Horgny, Villers-Carbonell, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonette.

North of the river, in addition to the town of Bapaume we are in possession of the village of le Transloy, Biefvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Ablaineville, Buquoy and Essarts. We also hold Quessy farm, 1500 yards northeast of the last named village, and have gained the western and northwestern defenses of Monchy-au-Bois.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday).—The official statement issued by the French War Office last night is as follows:

From the Aisne to the Aisne on a front of more than 60 kilometers, the advance of our troops continued during the course of the day. North of the Aisne our cavalry this morning entered Nesle, and we immediately sent our patrols in the direction of the Somme. There were several engagements with enemy rear guard detachments, who resisted feebly. The inhabitants of Nesle acclaimed our troops.

Northeast of Lassigny we have up to the present advanced more than 20 kilometers in the direction of Ham.

Further south our light cavalry detachments, moving along the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon about 10 o'clock this morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons (Aisne region) the entire German first line, as well as the villages of Carlepont, Morsam and Nouvron Vingre, fell into our hands. We have gained a foothold on the northern plateau of Soissons and occupied Crouy.

West of the Meuse our opponents violently bombarded our positions from Avocourt wood to Le Mort Homme. On the right bank a German attack directed against our trenches in the region of Chambrette was stopped short by our barrage fire.

Two German airplanes were brought down today, one in the direction of Virginy, the other west of Brimont (Rhêmes region).

Sunday.—The text of the official statement given out at the War Office last night reads:

Along the whole front between Andechy and the Oise, about 15 miles, our opponents, declining battle, abandoned under the pressure of our troops powerfully and skillfully fortified lines, which they had held for more than two years.

Today our advance movement continued rapidly. Our advance guard entered Roye, pursuing an enemy contingent which blew up crossings and streets in the interior section. About 800 of the civil population, whom the Germans did not have time to remove, greeted our soldiers with enthusiasm.

North and northeast of Lassigny, which we likewise occupied, we have reached at several points and even advanced beyond the road between Roye and Noyon. In the course of our pursuit we made prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

Quite violent artillery fighting took place in Champagne, in the region of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse in the sector of Les Chambrettes and the Courrières Wood.

On the left bank of the Meuse we directed destructive fires effectively against the German organizations in the region of Avocourt. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Last night our air squadrons bombarded enemy organizations in the region of Arraville, and factories and great furnaces at Woidlaignen, where a great fire broke out, as well as stations and roads in the region of Ham and

St. Quentin. All of our airplanes returned undamaged.

In reprisal for the setting afire of Bapaume, one of our airplanes today bombarded the town of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The official statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

In the direction of Sivas (western Turkish Armenia), in the vicinity of the village of Matkuz, our outposts repelled by rifle fire and the bayonet an attack made by Turkish scouts.

A Turkish column consisting of two battalions, six mountain guns and three squadrons of cavalry, retiring from Sehna (northwest Persia), in the direction of Kermanshah, under pressure of our cavalry, was met at Kanluran by Russian cavalry detachments which had been detailed to cut off its retreat. The Turks turned westward, in their confusion, in the roadless mountains.

The capture of Baneh in the Sakiz region of Persia, about 10 miles from the Turkish border, was announced in an earlier statement by the War Office, which follows:

In region of Ognott, 15 versts west of that point, our scouting parties dislodged the Turks from their position and occupied the village of Warabi. Stores of cartridges and hand grenades were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday).—After violent artillery preparation the Austrians yesterday attacked at the head of the small valley of Coaba in the Sugana, but were repulsed with heavy losses. On the night of March 16 to 17 our opponents destroyed by heavy artillery fire defensive works of the position the Italians had captured in the San Pellegino Valley on March 4 and occupied the upper portion of it.

British Proclamation

Bagdad People Told Allied Troops Come as Liberators

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday).—Major Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the British forces who recently occupied Bagdad in Mesopotamia, has issued a proclamation to the people of the city declaring that his armies have come not as conquerors, but as liberators.

Since the days of the Halacha, says the proclamation, your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers; your palaces have fallen into ruins and your gardens have sunk in desolation. Your fathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage. Your sons have been carried off into wars not of your seeking; your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

Since the days of Midhat the Turks have talked of reforms. Yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify to the vanity of those promises?

The proclamation says that the British and the Bagdad merchants traded with profit and in mutual friendship for 200 years, while the Germans and Turks have despoiled them for 20 years and made Bagdad the center of power from which to assail the power of Great Britain and her allies in Persia and Arabia. It is the British Government cannot risk that being done in Bagdad again. It announces that the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans and proclaimed Hussein Ben Ali King of Hejaz, Arabia.

The people of Bagdad are invited to cooperate with the British civil representatives accompanying the army in the management of affairs and to unite with their kinsmen of the northeast and southwest in realizing the aspirations of their race.

Russians Enter Van

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The Russian troops have entered Van.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday).—The official statement regarding operations on the Tigris reads:

On Wednesday the right bank of the Tigris, already reported, the Turkish rear guard was driven from a succession of ridges to a strong position covering the railway station at Mushahid. Our troops continued to attack the position during the night and finally captured it at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, our opponents firing hastily.

The retreat continued during Thursday and Friday afternoon and the whole enemy force, consisting of remnants of three Turkish divisions, was in full flight in the direction of Samarra. On the morning of Friday our opponents were straggling over a distance of 20 miles, with their rear 25 miles north of the scene of the fighting of Wednesday.

FRENCH SUMMER TIME PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France.—A report has been submitted to the Chamber on the question of the adoption of summer time. M. Malavialle, the author of the report, recommends the following measure: Every year for the period between the first Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September, the legal hour in France and Algeria shall be one hour in advance of that fixed by the law of March 9, 1916. During the war the period affected by this regulation will be subject to alteration by the issue of a decree. The Government had proposed that summer time should be adopted on Feb. 15, but the commission decided that this would be too early in the year. It recommended either the night of Saturday, Feb. 24, or the night of Saturday, March 3, as the best dates on which to make the alteration.

GERMAN REPORT
ON SINKING OF
MERCHANT SHIPS

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville).—The sinking by a German submarine of a small cruiser, a vessel equipped as a decoy for submarines, and 22 other craft, was announced on Wednesday by the Admiralty. The statement follows:

German submarines recently have sunk 17 steamers, two sailing ships and three steam trawlers, with an aggregate tonnage of 48,150.

In addition, a submarine annihilated a small hostile cruiser with three inclined funnels and special ship 27, arranged as a trap for submarines. From this ship one lieutenant, one non-commissioned officer and four men were taken prisoner. One of them was wounded severely.

Tonnage Lost During February BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville).—Merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were destroyed in February as a result of war measures of the Central Powers, the Admiralty announced on Friday. The statement follows:

In February 368 merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were lost by the war measures of the Central Powers. Among them were 292 hostile ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 644,000, and 76 neutral ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 137,500. Among the neutral ships 61 were sunk by submarines, which is 16.5 per cent of the total in February, as compared with 29 per cent, the average losses in the last four months.

On Sinking of Storstad

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville).—"British news dispatches say that the Norwegian steamer Storstad, sunk by a German submarine, was in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission and was provided with a safe conduct from the German Consul at Buenos Aires," says the Overseas News Agency (the official German News Bureau). "German newspapers state on competent authority that this report is absolutely improbable. The Storstad could have no safe conduct issued by a German authority at Buenos Aires, since neither the German Minister nor the German Consul there has been authorized to issue safe conducts for ships of the relief commission. Negotiations regarding this matter are pending."

"It is asserted that the Storstad was sunk within the barred zone, and therefore it matters not whether she was provided with a safe conduct and carried the signs of the relief commission. All ships, including those with such signs, are obliged to avoid the barred zone; otherwise they run the risk of being sunk. The relief commission was warned officially by the German authorities on Feb. 1 against permitting their ships to go into the barred zone. The sinking of the vessel, therefore, was the captain's fault."

M. RIBOT MAY FORM A NEW FRENCH CABINET (Continued from page one)

1914, and succeeded M. Viviani as Prime Minister in October, 1915. An official note given out regarding the resignation, says:

"The Council of Ministers met tonight (Saturday) at Elysee Palace. The Premier reported on various consultations he had had with a view to completing the Cabinet so it could present itself to the Chamber."

"After hearing him the Cabinet decided that circumstances compelled it to leave the President of the republic complete liberty to interpret the situation in the best interests of national defense."

"Consequently the president of the Council put into the hands of the President of the republic the resignation of the Cabinet."

RAILROAD MEN IN
BOSTON ADJOURN

Upon receipt of instructions from New York to the effect that a satisfactory agreement had been reached, the meeting should be concluded the members of the general committee of the four brotherhoods of the Boston & Maine Railroad adjourned their meeting at the Quincy House at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

About 70 delegates to the general committee appeared in response to summons to convene at the Quincy House at 10 a.m. and await instructions. As soon as word was received that an agreement had been reached, the delegates left for their homes, and the officers of the grand lodges who came to take charge of the meeting prepared for an early departure for New York.

MELROSE CITY HALL

MELROSE, Mass.—Action will be taken by the aldermen tonight to appropriate \$28,000 for remodeling the City Hall, the Finance Committee having taken favorable action on the proposal. The auditorium, formerly used for town meeting purposes, before Melrose became a city, and since then occasionally used for entertainments, will be remodeled into offices for the Board of Aldermen, Mayor, city clerk, clerk of committees, park and planning boards and other departments. The embankment on the Main Street side of the building will be removed, placing the present rear basement rooms on the ground floor. Alterations will also be made to the rest of the building, to provide larger quarters for other city departments and police quarters.

LOYALTY PLEDGE
IS AFFIRMED BY
SEVEN THOUSAND

Milwaukee Gathering Passes Resolution Without a Dissenting Vote in Support of President in German Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Between 6000 and 7000 people, without a dissenting voice, at a loyalty meeting here on Saturday, addressed by Senator Huston, Congressman Lenroot, former United States District Attorney Goff and F. X. Swietlik, passed resolutions pledging their support to President Wilson in the international crisis, and calling on the President and Congress to give the nation adequate preparedness.

Before the speakers came in, United States flags were distributed to each person in the audience. When Chairman A. H. Vogel, himself an American of German descent, was making the opening speech, a man arose and called out in a voice heard throughout the hall, "I ask you, as an American citizen, are you ready to enlist?" Cries of "Put him out" were heard and the man was escorted to the door by the police. He gave his name as Herman J. Schneiderworth.

Senator Huston reviewed the long controversy with Germany, roundly scoring the German policy. His statement, "We have no Kaiser to dictate to us," brought a prolonged demonstration. "This great audience removes all doubt," he added, "that Milwaukee and Wisconsin are loyal. Wisconsin will always be mindful of the adage, 'United we stand, divided we fall.'" When the Senator finished, the whole audience arose and cheered.

Mr. Goff in scathing terms denounced the "men who seek to gratify their personal interest or advance their selfish purpose or aid or counsel a foreign government in the present crisis." Some one in the audience shouted, "Senator La Follette is one of them." This was the only mention of the senior Senator's name, but at times when the audience were scored, there was prolonged applause. "A portion of our press," declared Mr. Swietlik, "and this includes some of our local press, has become imbued with the foreign spirit and has prostituted its honorable mission to serve interests hostile to the interests of America. This is a deplorable situation, but something worse occurred in the Senate Chamber when a small group of senators, blind to the interests of the nation and deaf to the voice of the people, humiliated America by failing to sustain American rights."

Congressman Lenroot's declaration that exercise of the right of self-defense is not war, was heartily cheered, as was his declaration that the "best safeguard against war with Germany is to have her understand that we are one people in America. A vote to protect American ships," he continued, "is not a vote for war. We do not want to enter the European struggle. We are first of all pro-Americans."

A resolution passed at the meeting reads: "Believing that at this time no American citizen, whether in public or private life, should give heed to racial or political affiliations, and that there should be ever foremost in the minds of us all the interest and welfare of the United States and its citizens, we hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to steadfastly support the President and Government in every effort to defend and uphold our rights and national honor against illegal and unjustifiable acts of Germany and against acts of any other country violating rights given us under international law. We proclaim emphatic approval of the action of those senators and representatives who, with patriotic conception of the crisis confronting the Nation, voted to uphold the President in his efforts to protect our national interest. We urge upon President and Congress imperative necessity of immediate and thorough naval and military preparedness sufficient in the judgment of experts to safeguard the country against all dangers and contingencies, and we testify to our set purpose to make any sacrifice required of us to serve this end."

The Milwaukee Free Press, which in every controversy between the United States and Germany has supported the cause of Germany, in reporting the meeting said:

"Taken all in all, the meeting was well staged and managed, and George M. Cohan, who in his musical comedy successes so adeptly climaxes his productions with flag waving, could not have done better."

Norris Urges Recall Vote

Denounced Senator of Nebraska Asks Judgment on Actions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator George W. Norris, one of the 12 senators who made it impossible to pass the Armed Neutrality Bill last Congress, would submit to the people of Nebraska a proposition for his recall.

Mr. Norris has asked Governor Keith Neville to urge the Legislature, now in session, to pass a law that will enable him to have his "recall" in opposing the President's request for power to arm United States merchant ships passed upon by his constituents. Mr. Norris, in a letter to Gov. Neville, said that he is being severely denounced not only in Nebraska, but all over the country. "It is charged," says Mr. Norris, "not only that I am a traitor to my country, but that I do not represent the people of Nebraska, from whom I hold my commission as a member of the United States Senate. 'If I am wrong, then I not only

Filene's

The Maharajah of
Tipperah gives an order

TIPPERAH is in Bengal, near the borders of Thibet. The ruler is the Maharajah.

The Maharajah has for his secretary a young East Indian, who recently graduated from Harvard.

When he returned to his native country he took with him a Neverbreak wardrobe trunk which he purchased at Filene's.

About a week ago an acquaintance made while at Harvard received a letter. It is interesting to know that this letter was not opened by the British censor because it bore the coat of arms and seal of the Maharajah.

Most of the letter was personal. One part of it we may quote for our readers:

"Could you buy me three Neverbreak trunks sold at Filene's? They are priced \$15. I have one now and His Highness would like to have some more."

Tipperah, Bengal! It sounds like the end of the world. Yet the letter was written on the stationery of a club in Calcutta and looked, except for the foreign language, like hundreds of letters written in our Boston clubs.

The Maharajah might have bought a trunk in Calcutta, a bigger city than Boston—he is nearer to London than he is to us. Yet he chose to send way over here for a Neverbreak!

P. S. The Maharajah ordered just in time. The price is shortly to advance.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

ought to retire, but I desire to do so. I have no desire to hold public office if I am expected to blindly follow in my official actions the dictation of a newspaper combination controlled and influenced by stock jobbers and members of Wall Street who desire to coin the blood of my fellow citizens into dollars for their own private benefit. "I much prefer to be a private citizen rather than to be a rubber stamp, even for the President of the United States."

DAYLIGHT SAVING
PLAN FOR BOSTON
IS RECOMMENDED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Favors Setting Clocks of the City One Hour Ahead

To save an hour of daylight, and incidentally more than \$1,000,000 which Boston is said to waste annually for illumination because Boston people arise and retire too late, a committee today recommended to the Chamber of Commerce that all clocks of the city be put one hour ahead. Whether the chamber will ask this to be done for the entire year or for only eight months depends upon a referendum vote of Boston members to whom the question is being put this week.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States also will be asked to take a referendum of its members on the whole question and will be urged to have the plan adopted on a nationwide basis. "To this and the directors of the Boston chamber this morning accepted and made public the report of the special committee on daylight saving which has given the subject six months investigation. The directors in accepting the report of their committee have already approved the idea of daylight saving by putting the clock ahead. Only the question of how many months each year remains to be decided."

In view of the data and arguments collected and studied by the committee, it recommended to the directors, who concurred today in the recommendations, that the Boston Chamber of Commerce go on record in favor of the adoption of the daylight saving plan to set the clock ahead one hour, because of its benefits to the health, moral and general well-being of the nation, its wholesome effect on personal efficiency, the great economic saving that would result, and the fact that it is a valuable addition to methods of conserving resources; that the plan be favored on a nationwide basis in order to avoid the confusion incident to local adoption; and that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States be asked by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to take a referendum of its members on the whole question.

The committee added the recommendation that the plan be favored for the entire year in order to avoid the unsatisfactory effects of two changes of time each 12 months. The question the members must decide. The committee which prepared the report for the Chamber consists of A. Lincoln Filene, chairman; Henry Abrahams, Howard M. Briscoe, Robert Burgess, David A. Ellis, Joseph A. Parks, Prof. Robert W. Wilson of Harvard, and Edward F. Woods.

WYMAN PROPERTY
CHANGES HANDS

SALEM, Mass.—Deeds were recorded today by John M. Raymond at trustees under the will of Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, conveying practically all of the real estate owned by Mr. Wyman in Massachusetts to Francis Speer of Orange, N. J., who is acting for the trustees of Princeton University. The value of the property as given in the deeds was in excess of \$400,000, a sum considered in excess of the assessed valuation.

Provision was made in the will for a certain portion of the proceeds of the property to be given to Princeton for the establishment of a graduate school. The trustees had sold about \$200,000 worth of the property in small lots

when the trustees of Princeton filed a petition in the courts asking for the removal of Mr. Raymond as a trustee. It was understood that the trustees of Princeton were impatient with the delay in settling the estate.

According to today's disposition, Mr. Speer buys all interests in the property for the trustees of Princeton, who will now be able to dispose of the various holdings as they see fit. A decree to withdraw the petition asking for the dismissal of Mr. Raymond will be filed with the court this week.

The property in question is located in Boston, Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Peabody, Swampscott, Lynnfield, Woburn, Chicopee, Wilmington, Marblehead, Saugus, Malden and Hamilton.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following Army orders were issued on Monday:

Lieut. Col. Spencer Crosby, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duties, is detailed to superintend the construction in the twelfth lighthouse district to relieve Maj. Harley B. Ferguson.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Robert C. Foy.

First Lieut. Bee R. Osborne is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Archibald T. Colley is extended one month.

Capt. Earl J. W. Ragsdale will proceed to Philadelphia, New York City and Sandy Hook proving ground, on official business.

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher is relieved from active duty.

Leave of absence for 25 days is granted First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, to take effect upon his arrival at home.

Col. William G. Haan is designated as aeronautical officer of the Eastern Department.

Capt. Clarence C. Culver, cavalry, is relieved from duty at the signal corps aviation school, San Diego.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, upon his muster out as colonel 3rd field artillery, New York National Guard, will resume his duties as inspector in-structor of the National Guard, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHILEAN OFFICERS HERE

A detachment of officers of the Chilean Navy has arrived in Boston and is stationed on the United States battleship Georgia in the Charlestown Navy Yard while receiving instructions in the machinery of the submarines built for the British Government in Quincy but later transferred to the Chilean Navy, and now interned at the Navy Yard. Seven of the nine submarines are to be taken to Chile conveyed by a Chilean cruiser.

AUTO CHARGE IS FILED

Morris H. Chesif of 39 Walnut Street, Rivers, was found guilty of the charge of drunkenness and fined \$5 by Judge Hayden in the Roxbury Municipal Court today. The charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor was placed on file, following a conference in the judge's room.

STRIKE INQUIRY PLANNED

The State Board of Arbitration will give a hearing in Westfield, next Wednesday morning, to investigate the cause of the strike of about 50 molders employed in the foundry of the H. R. Smith Company of that town.

Prepare for GARDENING by Securing BOOKS on the subject NOW

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SOUTH AMERICAN
VIEWPOINTS

Some idea of what South American sentiment is with reference to the European war and the United States relations with Germany has been sketched for readers of this newspaper within the last few days in articles from special correspondents. In view of what these articles have stated, it is interesting to note, by significant fragments from editorials and special articles, specially translated for The Christian Science Monitor, just what some of the South American newspapers have been saying.

Here, for instance, is a rather broad generalization incidental to the peace-preparedness controversy. It is taken from a leading article in El Comercio, of Lima, Peru, of February 6:

"Unfortunately the partisans of military preparedness in the United States are right and Mr. Bryan is mistaken, inasmuch as the complications originated by the new German blockade have shown that it is impossible to resort altogether to the new system of peace, benevolence and concord, so long as there are in existence nations imbued with the old system of violence and war that command the force necessary to give weight to their opinions."

What the same newspaper thought on Feb. 2, with reference to the moral values in the blockade idea as exemplified by England on the one hand and Germany on the other, is pretty clearly set forth in the following:

"We, who contemplate the extraordinary events that are developing today in the history of the world, from a distance, without passion, judging the facts solely from the humanitarian point of view, cannot agree that the blockade imposed by England on Germany is more cruel, more unjustified, more inhuman, than the terrible treatment undergone by the peoples subjugated by the Teuton arms; nor can we understand how responsibility for the serious injuries and disturbances felt by people all over the world are chargeable to Great Britain, whose fleets keep Germany in commercial isolation, more or less complete, instead of (being chargeable) to that which causes death and destruction to emerge unexpectedly from the depths of the sea, without distinguishing neutrals from enemies; and to the use of such a terrible weapon, without limiting the danger, as the Allies have done, to their own enemies, but extending it, helter skelter, to all humanity."

South American newspapers, in general were keenly alive from the first to the possible effect of the intensified U-boat campaign. As an example, take the editorial from El Mercurio of Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 9, which, after noting the fact that the von Tirpitz plan had at last become dominant in Germany, discusses the American reaction on von Tirpitzism in these words:

"We do not see how we can neglect the most urgent efforts to prevent the consummation of such a menace, nor do we see how we can refrain from at least formulating our complaint or our protest, such as our Government is about making, to those responsible for the making of that encompasses us. If the new German naval policy has worked injury to all neutral countries, it certainly has had particular effect on America."

The same paper, pursuing this subject in a similar vein, quotes "an important Argentine daily" as follows: "The American problem is aggravated considerably by this new complication. In the measure that our commercial interests come to feel the effects of isolation, our equanimity in the face of this monopoly of the sea established by the belligerents is made more difficult. The United States—more difficultly than any other country—has an opinion with respect to the submarine war—cannot view this development of German naval policy with indifference. We likewise, as we shall ultimately be affected by it, shall have to stimulate with our influence every undertaking which tends to liberate our interchange from the risks of maritime conflict."

So far as the South American attitude toward the United States is concerned, El Comercio had this to say on Feb. 3:

"There can be no doubt as to the effect which the entrance of the United States into the war would have. The States have augmented their military and naval establishment since the opening of the war in 1914, and increased their fleet of deep-sea submarines to a hundred units; and notwithstanding the difficulties of transport between the continents they could, before another winter, place half a million troops on the western front, thereby using the Allies to upset the equilibrium that has been maintained on that front for two and a half years."

This Peruvian daily expressed very strongly the hope that the likelihood of war was not so great as it seemed, and in putting forward the idea that Germany had not quite intended to bring the United States into the conflict, it said:

"Germany, perhaps, has underestimated the effect of the entrance of the United States, especially now, when Europe is said to be weakened and exhausted. If Germany had not counted on such North American action, and now sees that the possibility exists, she may not hold herself inflexibly to a line of conduct that causes all humanity to recoil and that makes the supreme test of the wish for peace and the neutrality of the Government and people of the United States. Please God it may be so, and that we may see dissipated the black clouds that now darken the international horizon of the United States, endangering the peace and tranquility of America."

As a whole, the South American papers seemed to attach a good deal of importance to the idea of having action taken by the South American countries, with respect to the submarine activities, virtually uniform. This idea was developed very

clearly in an interview published by El Mercurio on Feb. 2, with Sr. Jorge Valdivieso Blanco, a member of the Committee of Relations of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies.

Senior Blanco, as quoted by this newspaper, said that Chile had before it, first, the announcement of the breaking off of relations between the United States and Germany, and second, Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine war. As for the former, he thought the Government should take no ill-considered action; there was no casus belli, and it was not possible to bring these two great countries to a new agreement. In any case, he thought his Government should undertake to proceed in perfect accord with the other South American republics.

"Each one of these republics by itself weighs little in the opinion of the world," said Senior Blanco, "but all together, with their 60,000,000 of inhabitants, they are a factor of importance, worthy to be taken into consideration. You must consider that South America is the great market which the countries at war will have to undertake to secure de novo."

He also said: "In all the countries of America, by what it is possible to make out of the dispatches, is noted the desire to proceed in conjunction. Only in the Argentine Republic is there action, and the reason given is that that country is to some extent the United States of South America. Certainly it is a great Nation, and I am well pleased to recognize it as such; but to that, I do not think it needs to be any the less American. As to the German submarine notice, there is nothing else to do than to formulate a protest against this flagrant violation of international law."

The same article stated that the Government would prepare a note of protest, like the other South American countries, and with this act would "maintain the strict neutrality assumed since the outbreak of the war."

Some idea of the home defense sentiment in South American quarters within recent months is indicated by the editorial published in La Prensa of Buenos Aires in the final days of December, and copied in El Mercurio, of Valparaiso, Chile. This editorial called attention to the need of national defense measures, pointed out that frontiers were not guarded, that cavalry regiments were not kept up to the highest state of efficiency, and showed how the country was dependent on foreign sources for much of its material, so that supply might fail at the crucial moment.

The editorial recognized that it was a happy state of affairs, in which each of the South American countries so trusted in the others that they did not need to set up frontier defenses and guards; but when these "affectionate brothers who surround us have the greater part of their forces naturally deploying upon their own frontiers, or concentrated in the more important districts, why do we not imitate their example? Why do not we, like them, have schools of instruction on our own territory for use if eventually they prove necessary, and establish contacts with our neighbors in order to maintain in full vigor all the assurances and bonds of unchanging beneficent neighborliness? Why do we not effect a union of our armies? We follow, perhaps, the example of our neighbors, shutting ourselves up in our own homes!"

That the South American papers have by no means been free from propaganda has been shown by an occasional broadside, explaining either the German or Allied purpose or attitude at considerable length. These articles have been obviously prepared specially and printed apart from the regular news columns, which have given daily record of the war in dispatches from all the European countries involved. One article in particular which attracted attention was the reprinting of the D. Thomas Curtin statement, published originally in the London Times. In giving this article in Spanish, El Mercurio said:

"As our readers will understand from this statement, it is one of actual truth and great importance. In view of the efforts which the President of the Grand Republic is making to get Allies and Teutons in a conference for the discussion of peace."

The article itself dealt with activities of German-American pacifists, and among these, referring at length to Mr. Jacob Schiff, it said:

"Mr. Schiff has made for himself a position of great influence in the United States, enjoys an immense prestige, and is a banker of unlimited resources. He has the manner of having to do with affairs of Government although he has never held any Government position or accepted any commissions from the Government. For a long time he has been anxious to excel the eyes of all the world, like the multimillionaire Andrew Carnegie. Now, in a day, the opportunity has been presented to him—or to put it better, he has profited by the opportunity—to show himself before the world as a great philanthropist and teacher of humanity."

"It is an opportunity very seductive to a man in the position of Mr. Jacob Schiff, having great prestige, immense power, and uncounted wealth; and it can be taken for certain that, given the possibilities of Mr. Schiff, he would not allow to escape him such an opportunity for satisfying his ambitions, so far as possible, in a fashion which the diplomatic agents of the Allies ought to observe, with an eye attentive to the artifices of this magnate of peace; and for making his moves so deliberately as not to be recognized in anything involving imposition."

"President Wilson has delivered his address to the North American Senate; the local newspapers have informed us as to the opinion of the whole world on this pronouncement; there is reason to expect further action by the President, who does not seem likely to abandon very easily the course which he has undertaken; and across the whole thing, at a distance and in the shadow, moves the active personality of Mr. Jacob Schiff."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Richard Henry Dana, president of the National Civil Service Reform League of the United States, who has been in Washington conferring with governmental officials as to ways and means of promoting efficiency in department administration, is the son of a famous father whose name he bears. The senior Dana was a lawyer and publicist, as well as the author of a classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," and the son entered the same profession and chose the same theory of duty as a citizen. Consequently he has had much to do with the organization and administration of some of the finest of Boston's charities and educational institutions; and, as a Massachusetts lawmaker, he drafted the State's civil service law, and the first Australian ballot statute enacted in the United States. Tax, ballot, municipal government, and civil service reform have commanded his attention and laborious, friendly service for many years. Since 1912 he has been president of the National Civil Service League, on the council of which he has served many years.

Henry C. Hall, who, in rotation, now comes to the post of chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, joined the body in March, 1914. A lawyer by profession with a record of success in New York and Paris, he joined the United States consular service in 1888, and, for the next four years, performed duties related to that arm of the Government. Settling in Colorado, he soon came into a position of influence and responsibility there, which took official form, in 1905, by his election to the mayoralty of Colorado Springs. In 1912 he was selected to represent Colorado on the Federal commission to induce uniform State laws.

Thomas C. Hall, who, by consent of the German Government, will remain in charge of the Berlin bureau maintained by the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to carry on work in the prison camps, is a former professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. His father was the noted Dr. John Hall, for many years pastor of the famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City. Professor Hall, early in the war, showed strong sympathies for Germany, his allies, and he soon left his classes and his friends in New York and proceeded to Germany. He is a native of Ireland and his father was an adherent of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Graduating from Princeton and Union Seminary, and studying in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Thomas C. Hall returned to the United States in 1883. His first pastorate was in Omaha, Neb. Later he served two of the leading Presbyterian churches in Chicago. In 1898 he was called to Union Seminary to teach Christian ethics, and most of his books have had this phase of religion as their theme. Professor Hall has received from the Emperor the Decorated Order of the Crown, third class.

Maitre Fernand Labori, the famous French advocate, was a native of Lyons, and was educated in that town, subsequently spending two years in Germany and England. He was called to the bar in 1884, and won celebrity in many famous cases, notably in his defense of Zola, accused of libeling the French Executive and Army; in the Dreyfus case, and in the Humbert appeal, in 1903. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Fontainebleau, and was editor-in-chief of the Grande Revue.

William B. Wilson, the first Secretary of Labor to hold a seat in the official family of a President of the United States, came to that office in 1913 by invitation of President Wilson, and since that time has been an influential figure in not a few industrial and transportation controversies in which the country has been involved. Recently he has been serving on the mediating committee named by the President to compose the differences between the railroads and the trainmen. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses, and in the latter served as chairman of the Labor Committee of the House. Hence he came to the duties of the Cabinet post with more technical knowledge of the field in which he was to work than many such officials have. Besides, he had had a long career as an official of workers' unions, and of the United Mine Workers. For 18 years he had been secretary and treasurer of the national union of miners. He is of Scottish stock, and is a native of Balintyre. He was brought to this country when 8 years old, and received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He early went into the mines as a wage earner.

GERMAN INDUSTRY
DURING CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published an interesting analysis of the annual reports of 416 German joint-stock companies with stock to the value of 4,337,160,000 marks and representing 19 industries.

The total amounts transferred to the reserve fund by these companies during the war are as follows:

Year	Marks
1913 and 1914-15	289,122,000
1914 and 1915-16	428,821,000
1915 and 1916-17	592,790,000
1916 and 1917-18	592,339,000

Their net profit, and average dividend were:

Year	Marks	Per cent
1913 and 1914-15	578,185,000	9.55
1914 and 1915-16	582,790,000	9.01
1915 and 1916-17	591,339,000	12.51

Among the industries under review only the cement industry and hotel-keeping showed a loss, while the cellulose and paper industry also did so in 1914 and 1915-16. On the other hand, the textile factories included in

the summary showed a net profit of 20,061,000 to 23,095,000 marks despite the difficulty of procuring raw material. The sugar and milling industry—18 concerns connected with the first and 17 connected with the latter—realized their greatest profits (22,320,000 and 9,849,000 marks respectively) in 1914 and 1915-16, these dropping in the following year to 18,095,000 and 5,992,000 marks, although even then they were considerably higher than during the last year of peace, when they were 10,784,000 and 3,771,000 marks respectively. The 11 boot factories under consideration increased their net profit from 2,820,000 to 4,168,000 and 5,051,000 marks during the three years in question. Twenty leather factories with a capital of 47,650,000 marks were able to record net profits of 6,331,000, 13,715,000 and 21,243,000 marks during the given period; that is, they almost trebled their net profits, although at the same time the amount transferred to the reserve fund increased from 2,300,000 to 21,056,000 marks, or ninefold.

The figures for 14 automobile factories with a capital of 87,350,000 marks were as follows:

Year	Net profit (marks)	Transferred to reserve (marks)
1913 and 1914-15	11,155,000	7,151,000
1914 and 1915-16	11,587,000	8,151,000
1915 and 1916-17	28,023,000	18,933,000

Equally large profits were also made by 16 powder factories with a capital of 91,750,000 marks. Their net profits increased from 10,600,000 marks in 1913, to 45,000,000 in 1915; and their allocations to the reserve fund from 5,700,000 to 12,400,000 marks; that is, their net profit increased more than fourfold, and their provisions for reserve by 225 per cent. Twenty-nine munition factories with a capital of 252,230,000 marks showed a decrease in their net profits (29,500,000 instead of 33,300,000 marks) during the first year of war, but more than recovered this by an advance to 46,800,000 marks in 1915 and 1916-17. The 20 electrical concerns included in the summary, recorded net profits of 77,465,000, 84,416,000 and 103,627,000 marks during the three years in question; that is, they increased their net profits by 30 per cent, falling from 85,500,000 to 71,300,000 marks during the first year of war, rose to 90,900,000 in 1915 and 1916-17. Thirty-nine collieries with a capital of 1,693,500,000 marks, after seeing their net profits decline from 207,000,000 to 194,000,000 marks during the first year of war, made good the loss by the following year, when the net profits were 327,000,000 marks.

The Vorwärts, which noted these figures with considerable interest and commented on various points, observed that, for one thing, the statistics given must not be taken without reserve, as many firms, including the German arms and munition factories, had devised a means of not disclosing their actual profits, thus avoiding to some extent the war profits tax. In any case it considered that the figures showed that the State and the consumer had paid far too much for goods, and that the profits realized had been so great that the war profits tax could hardly have been felt at all. For the rest, it was glad to note that dividends had risen much more slowly than net profits, a fact which, it considered, pointed to a sound method of business. On the other hand, the Socialist organ held that in many instances of the issuing of shares valuable preferential rights had been offered at far too low a figure with a view to enabling dividends to be kept low despite the large net profits realized. Such a watering of capital, it wrote, may average itself in the regular manner on the increased capital, after the war.

POSITION OF ALBANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALONIKA, Greece—A statement concerning the recent proclamation of the Austrian Government promising autonomy to Albania under an Austro-Hungarian protectorate has been issued by a number of Albanian notables who are at present residing in Salonika, and who claim to represent various Albanian clans. They know they are expressing the sentiments entertained by all Albanians, they declare, in recording their surprise at the promise in question, in view of the fact that it was quite unexpected, as the independence of Albania has been already proclaimed by the London conference. But even apart from this, they insist, no Albanian could rely on a promise made by Austria, the value of whose promises are only too well known to the nationalities under her rule. The signatories therefore declare that as the sons of independent Albania, and knowing that it is only the Allies who will ratify the decision arrived at in London, they emphatically repudiate all promises made by the Central Powers, confident that the moral and military support afforded their chief, Essad Pasha, will eventually enable them to return to their native country.

SHOP ASSISTANTS AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The contribution to the finances of Britain of shop assistants who are members of the Trade Union, works out at £1 per head according to a statement forwarded to the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. John Turner, general secretary of the union. Since the commencement of the war, he says, the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has lent to the country a total amount of £24,886. This sum is made up of £23,088 new 5 per cent war loan, and £1,798 exchange bonds and treasury bills. The amount invested in the new war loan consists of £47,565 new money, and £25,521 conversion. This represents more than £1 per member, including over 30,000 who are serving with the colors.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

One valuable result of the Constitutional Convention to be held in Massachusetts next June will be the educating of the people to think more about the State Government and to understand it better. This point was made by Frank W. Grinnell in an address before the Boston Social Union at the Elizabeth Peabody House. "The more discussion you can stir up about the convention during the next eight months," the speaker said, "the greater public service you will be doing." Among the various measures which are to be considered at the convention Mr. Grinnell said he wished to enter his emphatic protest against that calling for an elective judiciary for a term of five years, and also against the initiative and referendum. The latter he called "a government by signatures" instead of by the considered judgment of men under constitutional restraints. To adopt the initiative and referendum would be, the speaker asserted, for Massachusetts to confess that its government by representation had been a failure. These assertions provoked considerable discussion from the floor.

Robert A. Woods opened the discussion on "What the Settlements Can Offer in Case of War" by pointing out that the settlements could assist in doing hospital work, could make themselves local agencies for enlisting the help of their neighbors, could promise relief to families where the father went into military service, and could do much to bring about a better knowledge of the Army, and a better sentiment regarding it. Continuing the discussion, George C. Greener told of what had been done by Hampshire House, an English settlement, for the immediate relief of Belgian refugees, and said that he believed the things the settlements are doing now are the things that will be most needed in case of war. Tam Deering declared it his conviction that what the settlements should consider first was not what they could do in case of war, but whether there should be war at all, and added that, deep as was his loyalty to America, his devotion to humankind was still deeper. Miss Geraldine Gordon urged that settlements place the emphasis on internationalism rather than on nationalism.

Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House now has a registration of 400. Each week a new class is added, and a campaign is under way to secure members for a house orchestra. At the last meeting of the Neighborhood Social Club, which was attended by 75 women, a talk on "Meatless Menus" was given by Miss Pauline Pike of Simmons College, and three sample menus served by the evening cooking classes under the direction of Miss Evelyn Emerson, also of Simmons. The Highland fling and Irish lilt were danced by the Misses Irene Bentley and Mary Curran, and the guests participated in the Virginia reel, with Miss Laura Glennon at the piano. A picture of the gathering was taken, which will be used in the campaign to raise funds for an auditorium.

As in past years, the North End Garden Association is planning to encourage home gardens and window boxes among the neighborhood people. To raise funds for this work, the Library Club House groups of the North End, in cooperation with the garden association, will present the operetta, "Boy Blue," in Players' Hall, West Newton, on Saturday afternoon, March 31, at 3 o'clock. More than 50 children trained in singing and folk dancing will take part.

The boys of Hale House have raised more than \$115 for the gymnasium fund. Some of the groups contributing to the fund were the Boy Scouts, Rochester Club and Edward Everett Hale Club. A new club of Polish boys has been organized, to meet Sunday afternoons. Thursday night the Massachusetts Club will have a supper party, followed by a talk on "Japan." The Special Aid Committee for American Preparedness will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon at Parker Memorial for the girls and women of the neighborhood. One of the Camp Fire groups is preparing to give a play and pantomime next month.

One of the dramatic clubs of Ruggles Street Neighborhood House will repeat, on Friday night, the Irish play, "The Land of Heart's Desire," which it presented with success last Saturday night to an invitation audience.

Denison House is giving a reception this afternoon to the board of directors. Tomorrow an Italian luncheon will be given for the Italian Council, and Wednesday afternoon a party will be held for the Greeks. At the concert to be given Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Students Club, songs will be sung by Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Gideon.

Members of Roxbury Neighborhood House are rehearsing for a minstrel show to be given this spring. On Thursday, at the High School of Practical Arts, the Women's Club will repeat the three Irish plays which they gave at the house last Friday night, "A Brewing of Brains," "Counsel Retained" and "The Three Wishes."

Rote singing classes, recently organized at the South End Music School, meet Thursday afternoons, from 4 to 6. The school is holding an exhibition of old prints representative of the harbors and cathedrals of England. The collection has been lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright.

Joseph Campbell will give an entertainment Wednesday afternoon for the children of Dorchester House.

At Cambridge Neighborhood House a group of women have formed a Thursday class in knitting and sewing for the Red Cross. The house band is rehearsing for a series of free public concerts, the first of which will be

given at the settlement March 29, and the second at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. on April 12.

Yesterday afternoon the Glee Club of Norfolk House gave its annual concert. The annual exhibition and open house activities are scheduled for Thursday evening and Saturday morning and afternoon.

Robert A. Woods addressed the Forum at Elizabeth Peabody House last night on "National Prohibition." On Friday night a Yiddish play will be given in the theater. The following week, March 25, the dramatization of "Isaiah" will be given at Tremont Temple. The C. B. Collins Club will also give a dance next Friday night for the scholarship fund.

IMPRESSIONS OF
GERMAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRANKFURT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a Berlin letter recording the impressions of the writer on his recent return to the city after an absence of some few months. During that time, he wrote, it had greatly altered. The restrictions imposed during the first year of the war had deprived its citizens of one comfort after another, but the city was not really transformed until the shops began to close at seven, the dwelling houses at nine, the theaters and picture palaces at ten, the cafes and restaurants at half past eleven, and practically the whole of the tramway service cease at twelve. Previously, he continued, many of the new economic measures were criticized, especially when the saving effected was out of all proportion to the inconvenience entailed, but now people no longer cling to old habits, and it can truly be said that the whole empire is at the service of the military authorities and that any fresh restriction, whatever its intrinsic value, serves the purpose of inculcating a general tendency toward economy.

We will not exaggerate, the letter proceeds, but Berlin has become another city. If the new restrictions mean much for every town, for Berlin they mean everything. It is not merely that the customary comfort has been reduced, but Berlin has been lifted out of its ordinary life into another. In time of peace there was activity everywhere, but here there was creation, and only by this power of creation was the city distinguished from all the other cities in the old Europe. Here was thought, new Europe: ceaseless thought and instinctive determination bent to the production of new forms and works. This wave of many-sided activity is broken, the vitality that radiated in a thousand and one directions has now but one single aim: war, victory, and peace. . . . The streets are no longer so entertaining by day, and by night they are empty. There are but few taxis and cabs to be seen, and the lack of business vehicles and of manpower is becoming more and more noticeable. Women are beginning to dominate the labor market, and do everything conscientiously and as a matter of course. . . . The war is making itself more and more apparent in the streets; indeed, it is taking formal possession of the city. Our own army is in occupation. Whole rows of houses have been taken over and arranged for the new war departments and their countless branches for effecting the organization of the nation.

Promiscuous shopping, the letter continues, has ceased now that every one is on ration for everything. The theaters are full, but it is only in music halls and so on that topical plays connected with the war are produced; the general impulse is to seek refuge in a different realm of thought. The need for intellectual intercourse is great, the writer observes. In literary circles, he adds, two distinct groups are discernible: the first composed of artists who, inspired by the great problems of Germany's future, are turning to politics and active life; the second composed of those who, abjuring politics, seek relief in absorption in "German metaphysics." What the outcome of these tendencies will be he does not pretend to say. At present all are soldiers, he remarks, but the nation is preparing for a transition period (Uebergangswirtschaft) in the intellectual, as well as in the material realm.

BRITAIN TO TAKE
OVER SOLE LEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In accordance with the Defense of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council announce that it is their intention to take possession of all sole leather of certain classes mentioned, which is in stock in the United Kingdom, whether in the finished state or in course of production, and of all sole leather of the same classes which can be produced between Feb. 12 and March 31, 1917.

Applications for permission to sell or move such leather should be addressed to the director of Army contracts.

The following are the kinds of leather affected:

Sole leather produced in the United Kingdom from all classes of hides, British or imported.

Vegetable tanned hides from 6 to 10 lbs. Vegetable tanned butts from 12 to 20 lbs. Vegetable tanned backs from 14 to 23 lbs. Vegetable tanned half backs from 8 to 14 lbs. Vegetable tanned sides from 12 lbs. and upwards.

The effect of these regulations is to give the Government control of all leather in the United Kingdom, but does not affect to any great extent the small retailer or maker of boots and shoes.

GREAT BRITAIN
FACES A CRISIS
IN POTATO TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a few weeks from the fixing of wholesale and retail prices for potatoes by the Food Controller matters rapidly reached a complete deadlock. Scotland, which is in a worse position than England in regard to its potato supply, appealed recently to the controller to be excluded from the operation of the order, and as the date approached upon which it took effect English retailers became more and more uneasy until finally affairs in the potato trade became acute. The season had admittedly been a bad one, stocks were short, and it was argued that the lowering of prices to the consumer would only lead to more trouble by increasing the consumption. Retailers, too, were unanimous in declaring they could not afford to sell at 1½d. per pound, the price fixed by the controller, instead of at 2d. and 3½d., as heretofore.

In order to understand the position it may be helpful to recall that the Potatoes 1916 Crop (prices) Order, 1917, fixed 2½ pence as the maximum price to farmers in February, 2½ pence in March and April and 2½ pence in May or June, exclusive of carriage, riddling, bagging, and so on, and 1½d. as the maximum price to consumers.

Wholesale merchants were not long in complaining that farmers were holding up their stocks in order to get better prices later on, and they also complained that although merchants bought from the growers at 4½ pence, as much as 2½ or 2½ pence was charged for carting and other incidental expenses. Merchants' prices, however, were not restricted by the Order that they were free to make what profit they could. Retailers, therefore, in their turn complained that while they were obliged by the Order to sell at a maximum price of 1½d. per pound, which worked out at 2½ pence per ton, they were paying the wholesale merchants, who refused to sell at a lower figure, 2½d., or even 2½ pence per ton. Unless, therefore, the retailers maintained, they could buy at 2½ pence a ton they would refuse to sell.

Meantime, in spite of the agitation and the strained position of affairs, the Food Controller held his hand, and intimated that, although he had not lost sight of any action on his part which might be necessary, the margin between growers and retail prices, he maintained, was ample to allow a reasonable profit to dealers and retailers; and with the extremes fixed, he considered the intermediate dealings should arrange themselves. Matters, however, continued to grow rapidly more acute, and at last were brought to a head when the Lord Mayor of Manchester, faced with the prospect of a potatoes less the controller intervened, sent an urgent telegram to the Prime Minister representing the possibility of an immediate potato famine in Manchester and the surrounding district, and requesting that the matter should be brought before the War Cabinet. He also proposed that the difficulty could be overcome if the Order were amended to make the price to farmers free on rail, and that it should be made compulsory on growers to release stocks on demand. The upshot of this message was a reply from Mr. Lloyd George stating that at his request the departments concerned had met and conferred with representatives of the wholesale and retail trades and the following proposals had been submitted to and approved by the War Cabinet:

The price which potato growers will be entitled to charge to dealers and merchants for potatoes delivered after the present date up to March 31, will be 2½ pence on free rail or free on board. After that date the corresponding price will be 2½d.

The price at which the growers or any other person may sell to the retailer will be 2½d. until March 31, and 2½d. thereafter, in addition to the cost of carriage.

The price which the retailer may charge will be 1½d. per pound up to March 31 and 1½d. per pound thereafter to the end of June. There for the present the matter rests.

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LONDON IN THE NINETIES

THE LYCEUM

The wanderer in London, sauntering cityward along the Strand, might have seen, almost any evening during the nineties, a knot of people clustering about the end of the covered alley, which runs, like a rabbit hole, into the face of the houses, just before reaching Wellington Street. It was the Lyceum crowd already collecting at the pit door. As the tide of traffic, setting westward, began slowly to slacken, the Lyceum crowd steadily lengthened, like the evening shadows. Pressed along the curb, by the attendant policemen, it would wind its long, variegated body down the Strand, after the manner of some huge millipede. Then, suddenly, as the clock in St. Mary's spire gave back clang for clang with that of St. Clements Dane, the thousand legs would begin slowly, very slowly, to move. The Lyceum crowd was "going in."

Occasionally when it was a first night, the crowd would begin to assemble the night before. The audiences from Drury Lane or the Gaiety, from the Adelphi or the Strand, pouring out to meet the homeward-bound bus or to catch the last train, would move, with mingled wonder or amusement, at the first comers, entering the rabbit hole rolled up in cloaks, of planting their camp stools against the walls. As the daylight came, the night birds would be joined by the early birds. All day the process of augmentation would go on. The barmen, from the tavern at the street corner, would pass in and out, through the swing doors, hour after hour, bringing meals to the watchers. By the evening, the late arrivals had no chance whatever of a seat. They might stand in the queue, far down the Strand. But, cut bono? They were still out of sight of the doors when the last seat was occupied.

Inside the house the gathering, seemed something of a family party. Every one in London, and out of it, who could muster influence enough to obtain a seat had obtained one; and half the audience seemed to know the other half. Until the lights were turned down, the scene resembled a huge reception; and when the great actor made his first entry there went up a roar, which was repeated, throughout the evening, on every available occasion. When the curtain had finally fallen, and the audience had cheered its full, there came the inevitable speech. Once during the nineties, it was on the production of "Becket," the opening night fell on the actor's birthday. The fact, somehow or another, was in the air all the evening, and when "the archbishop" stepped forward to make his speech, there came the inevitable "voice,"—voices were common enough at Lyceum first nights, and the "many happy returns of the day," offered by the pit, was echoed from every other corner of the house.

Once only did the pit dissent from Irving's policy during his long managerialate. That, however, was before the nineties. It was, as a matter of fact, on his revival of Hamlet, in 1885. He had, at great expense, resented the pit so as to enable its patrons to book their seats in advance. But your pit-tite is nothing if not conservative. When, at the end of the performance, the moment came for the speech, the new and the old pit entered on their battle. It seemed that the old pit resented being deprived of its immemorial wait. The centuries looked up at the manager on the stage, as they had looked down on the general in the desert. Was the heir of the pit of Shakespeare, of Garrick, or of Keene, to be robbed of its vigil before the play, and deprived of its lunches and dinners in the street alley? Were the jokes of the crowd, the concert from the gutter orchestra, the badinage with the policemen, and the long final wait in the theater, during which the persons and characters of the stalls and boxes were discussed with frank, and not too accurate, directness, all to be swept away, and the ecstatic moments shortened? Certainly not. The noise had it; and the manager bowed to the voice of Demos. "So, gentlemen," said Hamlet, "with all my love I do commend me to you; and what so poor a man as Hamlet is may do, to express his love and friendship to you, God willing, shall not lack!" That was just eight years before, and the pit had not forgotten, and so the pit cried, "Many happy returns of the day!"

Irving had, indeed, no more loyal supporters than the pit, in spite of their objection to being brought more on to a level with the mere stalls. And, perhaps, the red-letter day of the pit was, not any of the great first nights, from "The Belshazzar" to "Becket," but that on which Queen Victoria made him a knight. Of course, he might have been knighted before, if he had cared to be. In 1853, Mr. Gladstone, who was one of his firmest admirers, and who was wont to witness his performances from a chair in the wings, had proposed it to him. But the idea in no way appealed to him, and when, in 1895, he accepted the honor, from Lord Rosebery, it was rather as an honor to the stage than to himself. It so chanced that he was, at the moment, playing "Don Quixote," and the pit, as well as other parts of the House, took full advantage of the opportunity. Every excuse was seized upon for a demonstration. His entrance was the signal for what, in the reports of the House of Commons debates, it is usual to describe as loud and prolonged cheering. When the Don declared, "Knighthood sits like a halo round my head," there was another hurricane, followed by a positive tornado when, after the attack upon the pump, he was dubbed "Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance."

With the final curtain the excitement reached its climax. The audience could scarcely be induced to leave the theater, and bow to the dictum of Mr. Pepys—"And so to bed." The great days of the Lyceum were, perhaps, in the eighties, even in the seventies. But there was a wonderful maturity about the nineties, which touched its high-water mark, probably, in "Becket." Irving himself had not regarded the play as very strong, and had even arranged to play "Lear" once a week, partially out of affectionate remembrance of his long friendship with Lord Tennyson, and was proportionately delighted to see London pouring, nightly, into the Strand to witness it. It was, indeed, in this sort of way, that the Lyceum became a London institution, and remained so for a quarter of a century. Every Londoner of those days remembers the anticipation with which he turned to his paper the morning after a new production. All London, he was quite assured, was doing the same thing, and in an hour the long queue would be forming in the hall opposite the box office, and stretching through the open doors into the street. Occasionally the great actor would himself pass through the hall on these occasions, the beheld of all beholders, on his way to his room. Here he was the recipient of innumerable requests for employment, with the result that his good nature left him invariably with a large company for whom he had no parts. This was all very well until, like a certain character in the "Pantomime Rehearsal," they wanted to act. When they did, which was frequently, their employer met them, like Mr. Spenslow, with the invariable reply that he must consult Mr. Jorkins, otherwise the author. It was on one of these occasions that the aspirant drew his attention to the fact, overlooked by the manager, that the process would be difficult, as the author was one William Shakespeare. "Eh!" replied Sir Henry, looking quizzically up, "so he is. Then we must respect his memory."

OXFORD PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England.—The following memorial in favor of women's suffrage has been published over the signatures of 37 distinguished Oxford men and women, including the Bishop of Oxford, the heads of various colleges, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and others:

"The speaker's conference has reported unanimously in favor of extensive changes in the law relating to the qualifications for the parliamentary vote. If these changes are carried into effect, manhood suffrage will be established as nearly as is compatible with due provision for registration and identification of the electors. We think that there are grave objections to so greatly enlarging the male electorate without at the same time giving some effect to the claim of women to be admitted to the parliamentary franchise, and we therefore view with great satisfaction the recommendation of a majority of the conference in favor of the principle of women's suffrage."

"It is a not unreasonable apprehension that if such extensive changes as those proposed by all the members of the speaker's conference are carried out, Parliament will be unwilling, especially amid the varied and important tasks with which it will be faced at the end of the war, to reopen the question of electoral qualifications for a considerable period. The great services which women have rendered to the Nation and to our allies during the present war are acknowledged on all hands. They afford evidence of a practical capacity and of a sense of public duty which has converted many who had doubted or denied the expediency of admitting women to a voice in public affairs. We believe that this voice should be heard, and will have a beneficial effect, in the settlement of the many problems which await the Nation after the war."

"We appeal to the present Government and Parliament to give effect to the principle of women's suffrage, in such form as may command the greatest measure of assent, as part of any scheme of electoral reform which may be introduced, rather than to leave the question to be raised at a later time amid the passions of party controversy."

PROHIBITION URGED DURING CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The members of the Lyceum Club and their guests recently discussed the prohibition question, and by a majority of two to one decided that total prohibition in war-time was a national necessity which patriots should demand. Dr. Saleeby advocated prohibition as a means of shortening the war. The country would long continue to be concerned with the problem of getting enough food for its people, he said, yet food was destroyed for the manufacture of alcohol for drinking purposes, and children were going short of sugar, which was for them an essential food, because brewers and distillers had a first claim on it. Legitimate war purposes required great quantities of alcohol, and the nation should follow the example of the great French nation and raid the 167,000,000 gallons of proof spirit in this country. Total prohibition would free a minimum of 800,000 tons a year on their ships for carrying on useful trade and increasing their food supply. Dr. Saleeby declared it was not honest to demand that every available acre should be employed in the cultivation of food, and then to give up 35,000 acres, capable of supplying 46,000,000 of people with bread for a day and a half, for growing hops.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The political situation brought about in Russia by the great happening of the last few days is, as it were, a final proof of what has so long been insisted upon by those acquainted with the true position in Russia, namely, the impregnable position held by the party of progress. The party of reaction might at all appearances gain the upper hand again and again; but these periods of supremacy were for the party of progress only seasons for consolidating their gains and preparing for the inevitable advance in the near future. The Duma is now at last supreme, the party of reaction so thoroughly scattered and the party of progress so thoroughly established, that Russia may be said to have at last broken its bonds and to have definitely taken its place among the great democracies of the world.

With the resignation of Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, speculation is again rife in Massachusetts political circles as to whether or not he will be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall. Strongly urged as a Democratic gubernatorial candidate for several years, Mr. Peters has been disinclined to enter a contest for the nomination. The winner of last year's Democratic primary contest was defeated at the State election and now the Democratic leaders are urging the rank and file to accept without a primary contest a standard-bearer who might poll the normal Democratic vote and enough of the "Yankee" Republican vote to win the election.

One of the most interesting things about the coming Imperial Conference in London is the tendency observable in many quarters to regard it as a kind of dumping ground for political tangles of all descriptions. One honorable member in the House of Commons, recently, urged that since the conference would undoubtedly discuss the question of the "autonomy of the Slovaks," it should also discuss the question of Home Rule for Ireland. As a matter of fact, no one really knows as yet what will or will not be discussed. The Imperial Conference is an exceptional measure, taken in exceptional circumstances, and Mr. Bonar Law probably summed up the position accurately enough when he said that the subjects to be discussed "will obviously not be settled till the representatives arrive and their views can be taken into consideration."

Heads of departments in Honolulu who are Democrats have been handed copies of the following resolution, passed at a recent special meeting of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee: "Resolved, that the Democratic Territorial Committee of Hawaii desires to place itself on record as strongly opposed to the practice heretofore adopted by certain Democratic appointees, both in the judiciary and in other Government offices, of retaining Republican officeholders as clerical heads of departments, as well as in some cases their entire Republican holdovers should be superseded by Democrats of respectability, good character and possessing the necessary efficiency, so that personal merit and service to the party may receive tangible recognition, as well as providing for a sympathetic and harmonious Democratic administration by Democrats. That all heads of territorial departments of the Democratic faith, as well as judges, present and to be appointed, be furnished with copies of this resolution, to be also spread upon the minutes of this committee."

Spanish unity goes from strength to strength. The energetic support which is being afforded to Count de Romanones by Senor Dato, the Conservative leader, and his party is being reflected throughout the country. In Spain, where the political organization extends throughout the whole social life of the community, such straws as village politics are often sufficient, if sufficiently numerous, to indicate the set of the political wind. The elections to the provincial assemblies which have just taken place have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Liberal Party, supported by the Conservatives in the form of a monarchist coalition. It is not easy to say, as yet, what the ultimate result of these coalitions will be; but their effect upon the curiously insincere political institutions in Spain, can hardly fail to be far-reaching. Almost for the first time, the Spanish politician has really abandoned "politics," and taken his stand for statesmanship.

An offer to share half the expense of making the Merrimack River navigable to sea-going vessels as far as the world-famous textile cities of Lawrence and Lowell has been made by the Massachusetts Legislature to Congress in a bill recently reported unanimously from committee in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The committee estimated that the cost of opening the river from Haverhill, the present head of navigation, to Lowell, a distance of 18 miles, would be about \$7,000,000, of which provision is made in the bill that Massachusetts shall pay a half if Congress will appropriate the balance.

An adverse committee report has been made and accepted in the Massachusetts Legislature of the liquor traffic bill to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections, which come at various times through the year, to the general State election. In opposing the measure, the anti-saloon leaders claimed that the main object sought was to minimize as far as possible the opportunity now enjoyed by the prohibition forces to center their campaign of education against the saloon on a few cities or towns at one time. Enactment of the bill would, of course, compel the anti-saloon speakers to "cover" the whole

State in a single short period and to place their issue in competition for public attention with all the other issues of a State campaign.

GERMAN COLONIES AND AFRICA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Speaking recently on the future of Africa and the German colonies, Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., the eminent traveler and authority on subjects connected with the colonies, considered the following questions: How had Germany used her African possessions, and would she merit any consideration at their hands if the Allies were to win? As regards natural science and human knowledge, Germany had, Sir Harry Johnston maintained, done far more than France, Britain or Portugal. In these directions Africa owed much to the Germans, but, on the other hand, her attempts had been to make German Africa profitable to the German Empire only and she had not considered the welfare of the natives. The other nations had made many mistakes, but they had realized not only that the possession of colonies gave power, but also that they were spheres of greater opportunities. A great change had come over the natives, and any settlement which took place by the agreement of the Allies could not be discussed without considering what the native thought. During the present war the French, British and Portuguese African colonies had stood loyally by their rulers. Portuguese native troops had been allowed to come to France and thousands of natives from British possessions had been ready and eager to go. As it was, they had done well in campaigns in Africa. A few years ago, the speaker continued, this support could not have been looked for, but the native was beginning to think and to understand. Morocco was productive and peaceful and sent a great proportion of fighting men against Germany. In considering the change which had taken place among the natives, great honor must be given to the work of the Christian missions in Africa and to the very fine men connected with them. This specially applied to the magnificent work of the British Baptist Mission in the Cameroons. Mr. Gladstone agreed to make it a British protectorate, but the Germans got in first and only a few square miles remained to Britain.

Men going to the colonies in administrative posts ought, Sir Harry Johnston maintained, to have a more thorough knowledge of geography, of native languages and of history in its widest, noblest meaning. A man must understand the country and the native before he could govern them. They were fighting entrenched officialdom in their Government departments, and this must, in the future, give way to sound practical knowledge.

ONTARIO MOVES TO PROTECT FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—A new Provincial Act for the prevention of forest fires is before the Ontario Legislature. It provides, explained the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, for great extension and some reorganization in the present method of prevention. Fire districts are to be created, and close seasons established in New Ontario. A provincial forester is to be appointed in direct charge of the work. The areas of New Ontario are to be divided into three districts with a supervisor in charge of each one, and under him a fire chief with a staff of fire rangers. The Lands, Forests and Mines Department will take entire charge of fire prevention.

SHROVE TUESDAY, 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A little article entitled "Mardi Gras" "Shrove Tuesday," appears in the Temps. It is characteristic of French humor flavored with irony and expresses as well as anything that could be written the attitude of the French people toward "war conditions." "Had you remembered that Tuesday of next week is Shrove Tuesday? In these days of fasting to mention such a fact seems almost in the nature of irony. Yet it is so: Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, precedes Wednesday 21, which is Ash Wednesday. Tuesday 20 is therefore the Mardi gras of the year. No ministerial decision can interfere with the calendar. We shall fast doubtless, but it will be Mardi Gras for all that. But we should be guilty of ingratitude to the powers that be who apportion food, air and light to us, if we spoke unkindly of them, for they have just condescended to lessen our hardships. We once enjoyed bread and amusements. In lieu of bread we shall have dry crusts; but as for amusements we are to have them in abundance. On that happy day, which will be both 'maigre' and 'gras,' we shall be free to enjoy all the attractions of Paris, cinemas, theaters, circuses, cafes-concerts, music halls will open their doors wide. Performances both in the afternoon and evening and again in the evening. Our masters are very generous, and if governing and foreseeing do not appear to them to be synonymous, yet they must be given credit for wishing to amuse the people whom they govern and who are at the mercy of cold and hunger." But let it be said that we shall look back on the Mardi gras of the times of peace without regret. It is not the pleasures of such days as those that we miss. We willingly renounce the pomp and circumstance of a Mardi Gras and a 'mi-carême.' Even if we had been given full license to have a carnival, we should not have taken advantage of it. We have a greater sense of dignity and more reason than our masters suspect. We should like more butter and jam to put on our children's bread, and more coal to put in our stoves. That is all. We do not ask for much. We are a good sort of people, not without faults, but not deserving classical punishment of bread and water."

BY OTHER EDITORS

New England's Way
BOSTON JOURNAL.—Formal resolutions by the assembled Governors of New England, and formal thanks from the President are not enough to express the full significance of the Governors' conference of defense. The Governors did well to pass resolutions, but in their resolutions they neglected the most important fact: the fact that they are not only supporting the President in the tame and usual way—morally; but that they are supporting him materially. The New England Governors have done more than salute the flag—they have begun a program of practical military preparedness. Led by Connecticut and Massachusetts, New England is on its way to a mobilization of resources such as the national Government has long neglected. New England is vigorously preparing to defend the country, not merely to support the President. It is wholesome and helpful to send New England's full message to Washington and to every corner of the country. New England is preparing for war. How about Washington? How about the rest of the country?

Universal Training
SPOKANE CHRONICLE.—President Wilson's power to arm ships, be it expressed or implied in the Constitution, will not be doubted by the Nation. Morally, if not legally, the Senate voted to grant him this power. Every representative division of the Government is with him in the action. The Nation lifts its head once more, proudly and resolutely, knowing that Uncle Sam is upholding the Stars and Stripes on the seas. The protection of American shipping, even though it does not prevent war, will show the world the temper of the United States. It will be world-wide evidence that the extreme pacifist of the filibustering breed is in disrepute in America. It will add to the self-respect of every American citizen, and make him more willing to bear his burden of national preparedness. President Wilson has the country with him. The people will follow his leadership in each successive move for the defense of American rights. His next step should be a full endorsement of compulsory universal training. The public is educated to the need of the system, it is thoroughly disgusted with the volunteer system, completely aware of the need of a great trained army as insurance of peace. The Nation now looks to the President for universal training.

United States and Colombia
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.—Does the United States owe Colombia anything for the right of way across the isthmus through what was once a Colombian province? That is the question which is exercising the minds of senators. For the proposal to make reparation to Colombia for the

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\$10,000,000 outright and the annuity of \$250,000 she lost when we accepted the Panama zone at the hands of the revolutionary junta some behold only a surrender to conspirators at Bogota in league with Germany. Others regard it as a sop to the good will of a country which—for all the exasperating procrastination of her legislators—was treated by us with a brusqueness which brought our diplomacy into disfavor throughout the republics of South America. It seems to be true that political strategists endeavored to play a trick on the French canal company and repudiate the extension of the French concession, so that the canal would pass into Colombian control in 1904 instead of 1910, and Colombia might sell the canal works for \$40,000,000. But the contemplated injustice was not to be set right by the commission of another wrong by ourselves. It is not the fear of Germany, not the resentment felt by Colombia, that should determine our action. Our decision to pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia at this juncture may look like a concession to a threat instead of submission to the dictate of conscience; but if we owe her anything we should pay it.

Carrying Bundles Helps
TOLEDO BLADE.—To help out housewives in the struggle with the high cost of living, the grocers of a suburb of Chicago have decided to knock off 5 cents from any lot of goods the purchaser carries home. People have been so used to the delivery system that they take it as a matter of course, like wrapping paper and twine. It does not occur to them that the thing enters into the cost of the wares they buy. But it is an important item to the grocer. It must be paid for by the consumers. The merchants would be glad to be rid of it, particularly now when their own costs of operation have risen alarmingly, and they are faced not only with the difficulty of getting materials, but also with the difficulty of soothing their customers' resentment. It strikes us that the Chicago scheme is worth transplanting in this community. Just now, purchasers are more willing than they ever have been before to listen to fundamental economics. While they're receptive, they should be taught.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE OPPOSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage the recommendations of the speaker's conference, and the prospective propaganda in favor of votes for women were considered. It was resolved to take prompt measures to oppose the renewed movement for women's enfranchisement, and regret was expressed that during the time of declared truce on controversial matters the league had been obliged to take action.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL ISSUES ARE IN BRISK DEMAND TODAY

Following Uncertain Price Movement in Early Trading Industrial Stocks Take a Sudden Spurt—Pond Creek Up

New York stock market prices became rather uneven before the first half hour of today's session was completed. There was a fair display of strength at first, which soon resolved itself into decided irregularity and lower quotations resulted in numerous issues. United States Rubber, Central Leather and Ohio Cities Gas were features for large gains. Lackawanna International Mercantile Marine shares grew heavy, particularly the preferred. Steel common and the railroad fluctuated narrowly.

Gulf common was a weak feature in the early Boston stock market today. It opened 1/4 of a point below Saturday noon's closing figure and lost an additional large fraction. The general list was mixed.

Both lists were inclined to sag late in the first half hour, although there were strong spots here and there.

After the first hour prices strengthened considerably and by midday some large net gains were recorded by active industrial issues. Lackawanna Steel, which opened 1/4 at 83, moved up more than 2 points. Crucible opened 1/4 at 66 1/2, and advanced more than 4 points farther. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened 1/4 at 12 1/2, and advanced 2 points farther. Baldwin opened unchanged at 53 1/2, and advanced more than 2 points. United States Steel opened unchanged at 11 1/2, and advanced 1/4 before midday. Republic Steel rose 2 points to 8 1/2.

Half common opened 1/4 in Boston at 11 1/2, receded to 10 1/2, and advanced above 10 1/2 before midday. There was considerable trading in Pond Creek Coal. It opened 1/4 at 23 1/2, receded to 23, and then advanced nearly 2 points. Island Creek Coal also was in demand.

United States Steel crossed 115 before the beginning of the last hour. Other steel issues were in strong demand and considerably higher prices were established in the afternoon by the Bethlehem Steel stocks, Lackawanna Steel, American Can, American Smelting, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Steel, Reading and Union Pacific. The local market continued firm.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN		
	1917	Increase
Second week March...	\$35,200	\$200,000
From July 1...	23,230,000	5,624,000
GRAND TRUNK		
Second week March...	\$1,068,837	\$111,295
From July 1...	45,742,203	6,045,950
NEW ORLEANS & GREAT NORTHERN		
Year ended Dec. 31—1916	1915	
Gross earnings...	\$1,746,001	\$1,458,477
Net earnings...	717,579	549,511
Surplus...	287,093	9,001

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	Second week March	1917	Increase
From July 1...	\$188,879	\$23,615	
From July 1...	6,169,609	879,790	

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN

	Second week March	1917	Increase
From July 1...	\$308,000	\$51,000	
From July 1...	11,131,457	2,496,681	

BOSTON BANK REPORT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:		
	Week ended Prev. week	March 17
Capital...	\$30,700,000	\$30,700,000
Circulation...	6,362,000	6,362,000
Loans, discount and investment...	\$6,498,298	\$6,591,000
Individual deposits...	\$371,143,000	\$371,143,000
Due to banks...	\$146,249,000	\$146,249,000
Time deposits...	\$23,319,000	\$23,319,000
Exchanges for clearing...	\$15,407,000	\$15,407,000
Due from banks...	\$4,918,000	\$4,918,000
Cash reserve...	\$27,122,000	\$27,122,000
Taxes in Fed. Res. Bk.	\$9,554,000	\$9,554,000
Res. with other banks...	\$7,662,000	\$7,662,000

ISLE ROYALE REPORT

The annual report of the Isle Royale Copper Company for the past year shows net income of \$1,292,027 or approximately \$8.60 a share compared with \$214,709, or \$1.43 a share in 1915.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
 Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; diminishing westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair, continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer.
 For Northern New England: Fair, continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer in interior Maine.

North Atlantic States for Week: Clearing and colder with temperature below average until Thursday or Friday when weather will become unsettled and warmer; probably with rain.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.
Boston...	55	58	62	65	68
New York...	55	58	62	65	68
Chicago...	55	58	62	65	68
Philadelphia...	55	58	62	65	68
San Francisco...	55	58	62	65	68
Portland, Me....	55	58	62	65	68
Portland, Ore....	55	58	62	65	68
San Francisco...	55	58	62	65	68
St. Louis...	55	58	62	65	68
Washington...	55	58	62	65	68

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.
Albany...	55	58	62	65	68
New Orleans...	55	58	62	65	68
Buffalo...	55	58	62	65	68
Chicago...	55	58	62	65	68
Philadelphia...	55	58	62	65	68
San Francisco...	55	58	62	65	68
Portland, Me....	55	58	62	65	68
Portland, Ore....	55	58	62	65	68
San Francisco...	55	58	62	65	68
St. Louis...	55	58	62	65	68
Washington...	55	58	62	65	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rise...	5:50	High water...	5:50
Sun. set...	5:55	Low water...	5:55
Moon rise...	5:55	High water...	5:55
Moon set...	5:55	Low water...	5:55
Light vehicle lamps at 4:35 P. M.			

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber...	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Alaska Gold...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Allis-Chalmers...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	86	86	86	86
Am. Can. Chem...	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92
Am. Sugar...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am. Can...	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Am. Can. P...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Car. Fy...	66	66 1/2	65	65
Am. C. O. P...	100	100	100	100
Am. H. & L...	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Am. H. & L. P...	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Ice Sec...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Lined...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am. Lined...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Loco...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Smelt...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am. Smelt...	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Am. S. Sec. A...	100	100	100	100
Am. Steel P...	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Am. Sugar...	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am. Sugar P...	118	118	118	118
Am. Tel. & T...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Woolen...	50	51 1/2	50	50 1/2
Am. Writ. P...	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am. Zinc...	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Anacosta...	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atl. B. & A...	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Atchafalpa...	103	104 1/2	103	104 1/2
Atchafalpa...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Atchafalpa...	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalpa...	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Bald. Loco...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Balt. & Ohio...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B. & O. P...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
B. & O. P...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Barrett C. P...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Barrett C. P...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Beth. Steel...	133	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Beth. Steel...	122 1/2	122 1/2	121	121 1/2
BF Goodrich...	56	57	56	57
Brook. R. T...	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
B. C. R. N...	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Burns Bros...	117	117	117	117
Butte & Sup...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Cal. Petrol...	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Cal. Petrol...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Can. Pacific...	154 1/2	154 1/2	154	154 1/2
Can. Pacific...	66	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
C. Leather...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
C. Leather...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cerro de Pasco...	103	103	103	103
Chan. Motor...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Ches. & Ohio...	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
C. M. & St. P...	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	34	35	33 1/2	35
Ch. R. I. & P...	116	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Ch. R. I. & P...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	40	40	40	40
Ch. R. I. & P...	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	42	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	92	92	91 1/2	92
Ch. R. I. & P...	122	123 1/2	122	123 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P...	111	111	110	111
Cuban C. S...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Denver P...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Det. Uni. R...	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Dom. Min...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Driggs-Se...	61	61	61	61
D. S. & A. P...	10	10	10	10
Erie...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Erie 1st P...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Erie 2d P...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
F. M. & S...	18	18	18	18
Gen. Motors...	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
G. Motors P...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gt. Nor. O...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt. Nor. P...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Green Can...	43	43	43	43
Gulf States...	132	132	132	132
Hartman Corp...	70	70	70	70
Harv. & N...	116	116	116	116
Ill. Central...	102	104 1/2	102	104 1/2
Inspiration...	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Int. Con. C...	13	13	13	13
Int. C. O. P...	65	65	65	65
Int. Ag. C. P...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Mer. M...	30	30	29 1/2	30
Int. Mer. M...	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Int. Nickel...	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
In Paper...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
In Paper P...	102	102	102	102
Kan. City S...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kan. C. S. P...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Kelley Tires...	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Kenne. Cop...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lack. Steel...	86	86	83	84 1/2
Lee & R. T...	23	23	23	23
Lehigh Val...	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Long Island...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Max. Motor...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Maxwell I...	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Max. Petrol...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mex. Pet. P...	92	92	92	92
Miami...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
M. & St. L...	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Mo. K. & T...	75	75	75	75
Mo. P. & C...	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Mo. P. & C...	29 1/2	31	29 1/2	30 1/2
Mo. P. & C...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
N. C. & St. L...	136	136	135	136
Nat. Biscuit...	118	118	118	118
Nat. Enamel...	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Nat. Lead...	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Nevada Con...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N. Y. Central...	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. N. & H...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N. W. & W...	129 1/2	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
North Am...	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
O. C. & St. L...	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
O. & W. Fuel...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
O. & W. Fuel...	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Owens Botl...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

Pacific Mail... 24 1/2 25 23 1/2 24 1/2
 Pacific T. & T... 30 30 30 30 30
 Peoria & E... 10 10 10 10 10
 Peoria & E... 10 10 10 10 10
 Peoria & E... 10 10 10 10 10
 Peoria & E... 10 10 10 10 10
 Peoria & E... 10 1

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S
STOCK MARKET
PRICE RANGE

Resistance to Effects of Unfavorable News Chief Feature of the Trading—Marine Issues Show Substantial Net Advances

In face of war and railroad strike threats and the upheaval in Russia, the New York and Boston stock markets last week displayed inherent strength. There was a noticeable lack of selling pressure and, slight bursts of activity were usually accompanied by advancing prices. The rails closed the week at net gains, assisted by favorable court decision in the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific suit and also reflecting belief that threatened railroad strike would collapse.

Industrial issues were slightly easier, although substantial recoveries were shown from the low prices. Strong features were some of the motors, Bethlehem Steel and the shipping issues. Marine preferred was active, recording a net advance of nearly 11 points on its initial declaration. The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 17:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Inc
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/2	1/4
Am Beet Sugar	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
Am Car & Fdry	47 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	2 1/2
Am Hide & L. pref	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2
Am Lined	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
Am Loco	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	1 1/2
Am Smelting	107 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2
Am Sugar	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	1 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2
Am Wr P. pref.	53 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	2 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2
Andam	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	2 1/2
Atchafon	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
At. G. & W. L.	110 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	2 1/2
Baldwin	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	142 1/2	132 1/2	135 1/2	3 1/2
Do "B"	123 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	1 1/2
Can Leather	94 1/2	88 1/2	92 1/2	4 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	2 1/2
Chile	27 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	3 1/2
China	61 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	4 1/2
Corn Prod	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	2 1/2
Cruicible	68 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2	2 1/2
Cuba Cane	48 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1 1/2
Eric	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
General Electric	163 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	1 1/2
General Motors	126 1/2	118 1/2	121 1/2	3 1/2
Goodrich	58 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Northern	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	1 1/2
Int. Paper	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	2 1/2
Int. Nor. Ore.	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2
Gulf St. Steel	130 1/2	122 1/2	128 1/2	6 1/2
Inspiration	62 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	4 1/2
Int. Nickel	48 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	3 1/2
Int. Rubber	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	2 1/2
Kennecott	47 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	3 1/2
Lack Steel	87 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	6 1/2
Lahigh	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	3 1/2
L. M. Steel	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	2 1/2
Do "P"	87 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	2 1/2
Max Pet	67 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	3 1/2
Mex Pet	90 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	4 1/2
Miami	102 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	4 1/2
Nat. E. & S.	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
N. Y. Cent.	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Nor. Pac.	102 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	4 1/2
Ohio Oil	115 1/2	106 1/2	113 1/2	7 1/2
Pennsylvania	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	2 1/2
Pitts Coal	49 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	3 1/2
Pitts Coal	49 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	3 1/2
Ray Concol	87 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	4 1/2
Reading	97 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	4 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	82 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	4 1/2
Slow-Sheff	67 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2
So. Pacific	85 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	4 1/2
So. Railway	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	2 1/2
Studebaker	104 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	4 1/2
Texas Co.	230 1/2	224 1/2	228 1/2	4 1/2
Union Pacific	137 1/2	134 1/2	137 1/2	3 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	4 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Copper	115 1/2	109 1/2	114 1/2	6 1/2
Westinghouse	62 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2	4 1/2
Willy-Over	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	2 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Inc
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/2	1/4
Am T. & T. sub	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	1 1/2
Am Wool	100 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	3 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2
Arisona Con.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
At. G. & W. L.	110 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	2 1/2
Boston & Maine	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	2 1/2
Cal & Arts	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	2 1/2
Copper Range	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Daily	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
Dash Butte	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
Mass Gas	94 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	3 1/2
New River	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	2 1/2
North Butte	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	2 1/2
Old Dominion	67 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2
Pond Creek	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	3 1/2
Punta Ala	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	3 1/2
Tamarack	59 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	3 1/2
Torrington	67 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2
United Fruit	144 1/2	141 1/2	144 1/2	3 1/2
U. S. Steel Mach.	65 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	3 1/2
U. S. Steel	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Cons.	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	2 1/2
Utah Metal	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

GRAIN MARKETS
AFFECTED BY
EVENTFUL TIMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, O.—There is very little to say about grain prices. They are of comparative unimportance at such times as the present. The railroad situation is talked about more than anything else, but the upheaval in Russia may be of much greater importance in the long run than now suspected, and it is difficult at this time to tell what may come out of it. Revolutions do not always end in the direction in which they begin. There are many possibilities that may result from present unsettled conditions. It seems a time to keep commitments within conservative bounds.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS				
	Bid	Asked		
Atlantic Refining	100 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		
Standard Oil	102 1/2	107 1/2		

BETTER TRAFFIC
CONDITIONS ON
WESTERN ROADS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Loading reports of western railroads for the past week reflect a moderate improvement in the traffic situation and some of the roads are showing gains over a year ago in the volume of business handled, even though at that time general tonnage was heavy. The movement of grain was lighter than usual, the supply of cars having a great deal to do with shipments of this commodity. Reports were to the effect that the situation in this respect is beginning to ease up materially.

There was little change in the western iron and steel trade from a general viewpoint, conditions being as active as ever, although shipments of products were curtailed considerably on account of the car shortage. New business has been coming in at advanced prices in a satisfactory manner.

In the dry goods trade as well as in kindred lines business, both wholesale and retail, has been of a satisfactory volume.

Rates for money all over the country are about the same, ranging from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, but brokers' supplies of commercial paper are low, indicating a small demand for funds.

ITALY MAY PLACE
A LOAN IN THE
UNITED STATES

ROME, Italy.—Italian Minister of the Treasury, replying to interpellations in Chamber of Deputies declared that excessive exchange rates are chiefly due to abnormal American imports that practically amounted to \$1,000,000,000 for last 12 months, a good portion of which is represented by very high cost of transatlantic freight.

One remedy, he states, would be placing of a loan in the United States, which the minister hopes may be now facilitated by recent favorable view taken by the Federal Reserve Board in regard to American investments in foreign loans.

Other remedies are now being instituted by the Government, namely, an increase in Italian exports, and limitations of general imports, especially luxuries, which will be prohibited altogether.

CONDITION OF
RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal reserve banks of the United States at close of business Friday (three figures omitted):

RESOURCES	
Gold in vault	\$355,318 \$330,134
Gold settlement fund	201,661 205,691
Gold redemption fund	2,339 2,325
Total gold reserve	\$558,318 \$538,150
Legal tender notes	16,176 16,143
Total reserve	\$574,494 \$554,293
5 per cent redemption fund	400 400
5 per cent redemption fund	400 400
Acceptances bought	37,002 36,860
Legal tender notes	16,176 16,143
1-yr. U. S. Treas. notes	19,368 19,468
Municipal warrants	16,029 16,932
Total earning assets	178,788 182,886
Fed res notes, etc. net	21,991 20,608
Due from fed res bks, etc.	3,379 3,343
Uncollected items	165,976 130,411
All other resources	6,198 6,401
Total resources	\$942,226 \$911,032

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$56,054 \$56,028
Government deposits	18,594 12,401
Due to members	726,104 720,488
Collected items	121,550 102,824
Fed res notes, etc.	19,444 18,787
All other liabilities	480 504
Total liabilities	\$924,226 \$911,032
Gold res against net depts and notes (A)	77.0% 74.6%
Cash res against net depts and notes (A)	79.2% 77.3%
Cash res against net dep after setting aside 40 per cent gold res against aggregate net liabilities on fed res notes in circulation (A)	80.3% 78.3%

FINANCIAL NOTES

Cardiff (Wales) workers invested \$150,000,000 in British war loan. British shipbuilding is being concentrated on 800-ton vessels. Ottawa dispatch says subscriptions for the \$50,000,000 Canadian loan indicate that the loan will be oversubscribed. Chartered banks subscribed \$60,000,000.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES				
	NEW YORK, N. Y.	Average price of 10 highest grade railroads, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:		
Output 1916 was 9,295,538 ounces, value \$29,484,700, a new high record and an increase over previous year of 207,887 ounces, value \$257,509. Since 1884 the Transvaal goldfields have produced 121,219,666 ounces of gold, valued at \$514,908,454.				
Highest grade rails	94.24	93.20	93.20	93.20
Second grade rails	90.09	91.15	91.15	91.15
Public utility bonds	95.21	96.09	96.09	96.09
Industrial bonds	97.69	98.48	98.48	98.48
Combined average	94.28	95.02	95.02	95.02

YEAR'S REPORT
OF BETHLEHEM
STEEL STRIKING

Balance of the Common Stock for 1916 Amounts to \$286.30 a Share—Net Income Gains \$25,831,155 Over 1915

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bethlehem Steel Corporation's report for the year 1916 shows a balance of \$286.30 a share available for the common stock. Net income for the year was \$13,593,968, a gain of \$25,831,155 over 1915. Total provisions for repairs and depreciation for 1916 amounted to \$26,848,772, compared with \$19,106,671 in 1915.

Orders on hand Dec. 31, 1916, amounted to \$193,374,248, compared with \$175,432,895 on Dec. 31, 1915, and \$46,513,189 on Dec. 31, 1914.

Average number of employees totaled 47,013 in 1916, and total salaries and wages paid \$51,499,773, compared with \$22,000,000 in 1915. These figures do not include the men employed in the Cuban and Chilean mines. Bonus payments in 1916 amounted to \$4,748,043, or 7.57 per cent of net earnings.

There was appropriated for and invested in additions to property and working capital in 1916 a total of \$35,000,000, leaving a balance of earnings on Dec. 31, 1916, of \$9,370,198.

Current assets on Dec. 31 last were \$38,763,814, and current liabilities \$50,420,468, leaving net working capital of \$38,763,814.

Recent poor financing, however, has given the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a working capital in excess of \$100,000,000.

The corporation's preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1916	1915
Total income	\$61,717,309	\$24,821,408
Int on bds & nts sub	3,772,556	3,242,633
Depreciation	14,350,786	1,377,000
Extinguishment	43,593,968	17,762,812
Balance	1,043,500	1,043,500
Common dividend	14,550,408	16,719,252
Surplus	38,991,808	16,719,252
Prev surplus	6,278,390	2,059,130
Total surplus	44,370,198	18,778,382
Appropriation	35,000,000	12,500,000
P & L surplus	9,370,198	6,278,382

*After deducting expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, taxes, etc. †Provision for extinguishment of mining investments, etc. ‡Equal to 28.30 per cent on \$14,822,000 common stock, comparing with 12.49 per cent earned on same stock in 1915. ††Contributed for investment in addition to property and working capital.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31 compares:	
Assets	1916 1915
Prop account	\$131,993,860 \$76,555,705
Funds with trustees	524,766 89,551
Inventories	28,499,726 12,351,551
Notes and accs rec.	24,390,000 11,312,145
Cont an dep fd.	61,352 1,568,352
Miscel inv.	16,482,692 27,617,498
Cash	7,580,252 16,601,528
Defer chgs	54,674 502,610
Total	\$220,737,257 145,758,950
Liabilities	
Prof stock	14,908,000 14,908,000
Com stock	14,892,000 14,892,000
Notes and accs pay	58,580,000 31,998,000
Notes and accs pay	49,133,126 51,884,288
Bond ind	1,287,343 445,026
Res for deprec, etc.	15,079,714
Cont and m. res.	2,556,590 1,003,146
Approp	60,000,000 25,000,000
Surplus	9,370,198 6,278,382
Total	\$220,737,257 145,758,950

*Depreciated value.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 19
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$38,772,554	\$24,564,797
Balances	4,593,434	1,965,470

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearinghouse \$12,828.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended March 17, 1917:

	Last week	Prev week	Last year
Cattle	145,185	132,374	154,007
Little	38,691	38,478	41,572
Sheep	93,119	56,870	64,328
Total	287,095	247,982	259,928

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Books, Stationery, Kodaks and Supplies
Sporting Goods

MISCELLANEOUS

REAL ESTATE—MONTANA
MONTANA LANDS
produce natural grasses that fatten beef, also yield grains and other farm products in excess of the best agricultural states, yet Montana agricultural lands compared with those of other states have a proportionally smaller price of about ten to twenty dollars for the former to one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre for the latter. The Federal Farm Loan Act, the high prices of farm products, the present low prices of land, the high percentage of productivity, are some of the reasons why Montana lands are in such demand. 135¢ per acre was the general increase of farm values in the United States, as shown by the last census. Who can say what will be the future value of Montana lands? The nations now engaged in war comprise over one-half of the world's population. The stability of standardized securities is being questioned, except land investments, which are the most tangible securities known. Montana lands are therefore most valuable as a form of investment. I now own fifty thousand acres of Eastern Montana land, selected over nine years ago. The tillable portions of this land are excellent for wheat, corn, barley, corn, vegetables, alfalfa, alfalfa seed, etc. The remaining portion combined with the tillable land makes conditions for the livestock business that can hardly be excelled. This tract of land is to be offered soon at the present low prices in wholesale tracts of from five thousand acres and up to the entire tract. I am willing to give detailed information, prices, terms, etc., to those who are prospective investors.

C. B. TOWERS, Owner,
Miles City, Montana.

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Pure
Codfish

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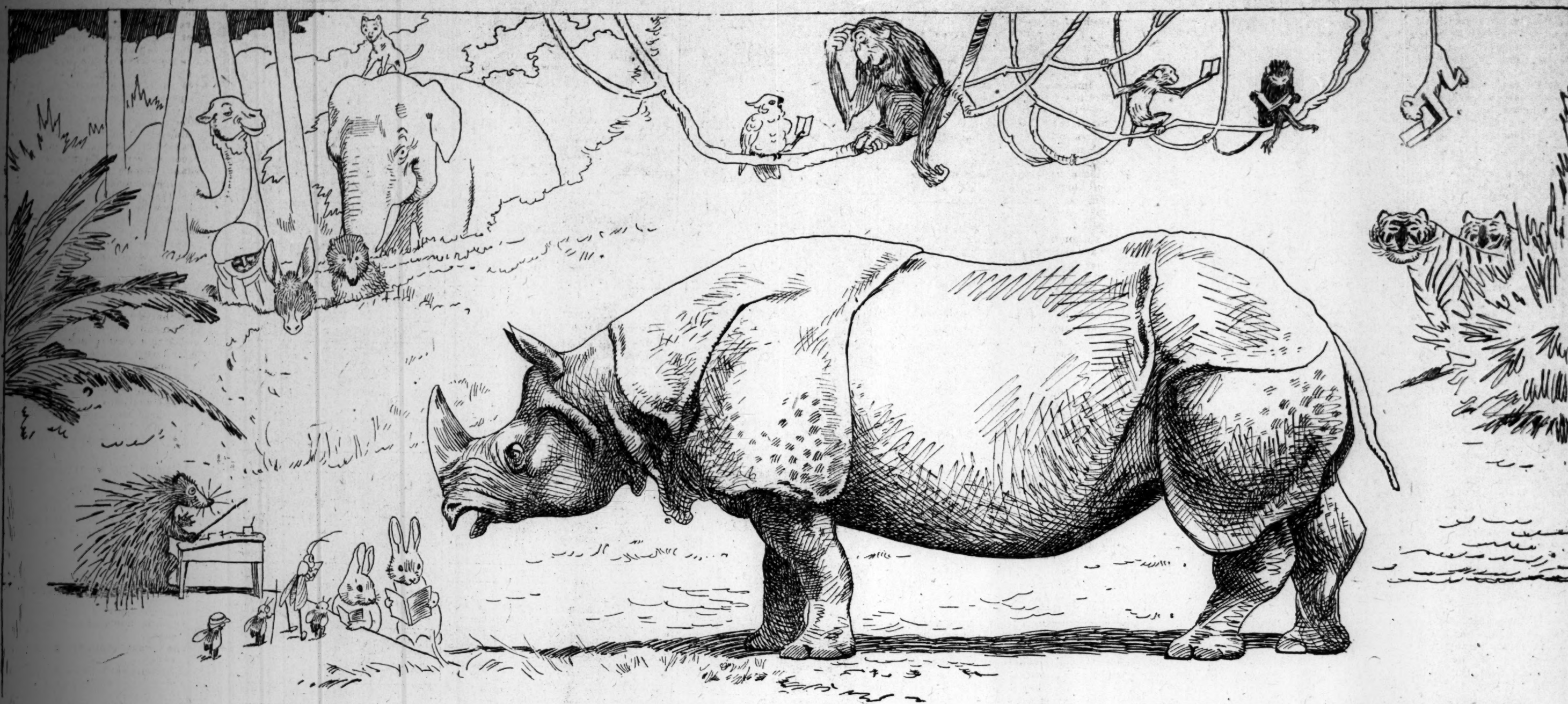
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Rhinoceros in Pursuit of a Liberal Education Changes His Name to Jim



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Porcupines happen almost everywhere. There are porcupines in Mexico, Central America, South America, the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa and Madagascar. Porcupines of all parts rather closely resemble one another, displaying a family likeness for spiky overcoats. Only the South American representative has a long prehensile tail and can climb like a monkey.

It was not strange, therefore, that

the Busyville bees and our Mr. Grasshop, as they journeyed through the jungle, should come upon a porcupine teaching school. Professor Porcupine's pupils were mostly rabbits, and what he taught went in at one rabbit ear and out at the other. This suited Professor Porcupine, for, if the rabbits had been able to learn anything at all, they soon would have learned what little Professor Porcupine himself knew and would have gone away, leaving the professor without pupils. Professor Porcupine didn't know much, the rabbits couldn't learn anything, so it was a very good school.

Now the rhinoceros knew just enough to be a rhinoceros and this had always been plenty up to the time he met the crocodile. The rhinoceros, one evening as he emerged from his lair by the river's edge, had met the crocodile and had fallen into conversation with him. The crocodile had told him that he believed in a liberal education. "Every one in the jungle," said the crocodile, "should be able to spell his own name."

The more the rhinoceros thought about this, the more it worried him. He troubled so much about it that new wrinkles began to appear in the few

places where there were not wrinkles already, and he began to think that knowing enough to be a rhinoceros wasn't enough for a rhinoceros to know, after all. When the black cockatoo told him about Professor Porcupine's school, he felt relieved and determined to go at once and learn to spell his name.

The black cockatoo flew about among the other jungle people and reported, "The rhinoceros is going to get a liberal education. He is going to learn to spell his own name."

It took several lessons before the rhinoceros got so far as the first

letter of his name, which is "r." After a while, he had mastered "r" so that he could say it right off without hesitation, and the jungle people began to look at each other, saying, "Yes, the rhinoceros will learn to spell." They all felt pleased.

But after this the rhinoceros began to fall off. He never could remember whether "o," "s," "i," or "n" came after the "r." The jungle people began to look at each other, shake their heads and say, "No, the rhinoceros will not learn to spell." And they all felt sorry.

Professor Porcupine worked hard.

He dismissed the rabbits, giving them a holiday, and devoted his whole time to the rhinoceros. His quills stood straight up nearly all the time, and he began to have wrinkles, too. But the rhinoceros couldn't get past "r." One day, while the usual performance was going on and Professor Porcupine's quills were standing straighter than ever, our Mr. Grasshop stepped up and said:

"Perhaps, Professor Porcupine, our friend would be able to spell his name if he had a name that was easier to spell. If he cannot learn to spell 'rhinoceros,' perhaps he might learn

to spell 'J-I-M.'" The rhinoceros had been listening with both ears cocked up. Almost before the words were out of Grasshop's mouth, he shouted "J-I-M!"

So the rhinoceros received a liberal education. He knew all that was necessary to be a rhinoceros and something besides. He went about the jungle, proudly spelling "J-I-M" at everybody who would listen. When he met the crocodile, he called to him: "J-I-M." And the crocodile disappeared into the water with a gurgle, saying to himself, "Well, well, I never thought he could do it."

When Queen Victoria Was Young

When Queen Victoria was a little girl, living with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington Palace in London, no one knew that she would be a queen. However, her mother, who was a good and wise woman, declared that her child, who, after all, stood not very far from the English throne, should be fit to be a queen in case the task came to her to do. The Duchess' uncle, Leopold, came to stay with them at Kensington Palace, and there the three of them led a busy life. The Duchess, who did not understand English, set herself to learn that tongue so that she might teach her little daughter to be the best little English princess that she could possibly be.

Of course, there were beautiful gardens at the palace, with strange yew trees which were clipped into the shapes of all sorts of birds and beasts. Here in the garden the little Princess usually ate her breakfast, and later she took a ride upon the white donkey which her German uncle had given her; sometimes the donkey was dressed up in blue ribbon bows, too. Victoria used to kiss her hand to the children she met while she was out riding in the afternoon, in her mother's carriage. Perhaps she longed to play with them, for she had no little playmates of her own. In her nursery, there was a wonderful doll's house (which you may see today, if you will go to Kensington Palace), there were rocking horses and innumerable toys and 132 dolls. Little Victoria, as you see, was very fond of dolls, but still she preferred live playthings; and, when she went to the country to stay on an estate which belonged to her uncle, she delighted in the lambs and horses, the cows and ducks, and especially in the magnificent peacocks which strutted through the gardens.

But, after all, more time seemed to be given to study than to play. This little Princess was kept very busy learning arithmetic and French and Italian, history, geography, music and dancing; for a little girl who might be a queen some day had to know all these things and many more. She learned to sew and do fine embroidery, and she spent many hours studying her Bible and her Catechism. There is a story that when Victoria was 10 years old, she was taken to a ball which was given in honor of little Donna Maria, who was Queen of Spain. The child Queen of Spain was dressed all in crimson velvet, adorned with beautiful pearls; but she tripped over her long dress and had to be led from the room in tears. Little Victoria, who was far more simply dressed in white muslin, remained quite contentedly dancing for some time after; so perhaps her experiences were not

as hard as the little Spanish Queen's, after all. But it troubled Victoria that people paid so much more attention to her than they did to other little girls of her age; she could not understand why they always lifted their hats to her so carefully—even strangers whom she passed while driving with her mother. But she understood this when she was a few years older, for then she was told that some day she would be a queen. This fact did not frighten her in the least; it only made her realize why she must study hard and obey her mother in everything. For queens must learn to obey, as well as their subjects. Victoria's life became more and more full, for learned men came and asked her difficult questions and a lady was engaged to teach her court etiquette. Whenever she went, great honor was shown her and people gave her lovely presents. But the little girl was usually relieved when the journey was over and she could be at home again with her dolls and other playthings.

Princess Victoria was only 18 when the news came to the palace that she was Queen of England. It was early one morning that the messengers came, and the Princess was not yet dressed. But her mother said that she must not keep the gentlemen waiting, so she put on a light dressing gown and went down the wide stairs, her hair falling over her shoulders. Soon there came the first council with her ministers at which the Queen had to read a speech, and then there was the proclamation of the Queen at St. James, and later her coronation. At all these ceremonies the little Queen bore herself with dignity, perhaps because she had learned so well how to study diligently and how to obey her elders. But one who was present at her coronation has written this of her:

"The first sight of her in her robes brought tears to my eyes; she looked almost a child. She is very fond of dogs, and has one little spaniel who is always on the lookout for her return when she has been away from home. She had, of course, been separated from him longer than usual, and when the state coach drove up to the steps of the palace, she heard him barking with joy in the hall, and exclaimed, 'There's Dash,' and was in a hurry to lay aside the crown and robes she wore, to go and wash Dash!"

A Complicated Clock

At Beauvais Cathedral, there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial-plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

The Sandman

The rosy clouds float overhead,
The sun is going down;
And now the sandman's gentle tread
Comes stealing through the town.
"White sand, white sand," he softly cries,

And as he shakes his hand,
Straightway there lies on babies' eyes
His gift of shining sand.
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,
As shuts the rose, they softly close,
When he goes through the town.

From sunny beaches far away—
Yes, in another land—
He gathers up at break of day
His store of shining sand.
No tempests beat that shore remote,
No ships may sail that way;
His little boat alone may float
Within that lovely bay.
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,
As shuts the rose, they softly close,
When he goes through the town.

He smiles to see the eyelids close
Above the happy eyes;
And every child right well he knows—
Oh, he is very wise!

But if, as he goes through the land,
A naughty baby cries,
His other hand takes dull gray sand
To close the wakeful eyes.
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,
As shuts the rose, they softly close,
When he goes through the town.

So when you hear the sandman's song
Sound through the twilight sweet,
Be sure you do not keep him long
A-waiting on the street.
Lie softly down, dear little head,
Rest quiet, busy hands,
Till, by your bed his good-night said,
He strews the shining sands.
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,
As shuts the rose, they softly close,
When he goes through the town.

—Margaret Vandegrift.

National Flowers

The national floral emblem of France is the fleur-de-lys; of England, the rose. Spain has no official floral emblem, although the carnation is supposed to be the most popular flower. The United States has no national flower, but efforts have been made to have the abundant goldenrod adopted. The public school children of Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska have adopted it officially as the State flower. Georgia, Iowa, North Dakota and New York have adopted various kinds of roses. Other flowers, including the violet, bitter root, rhododendron and mountain laurel, have been chosen by other states. The flower most associated with the Confederate states probably was the magnolia blossom.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Garden Club

"For a meeting place during the summer, why not plan a flower clubhouse? Perhaps some of the grandmothers will give you a few hollyhock roots, which you can plant in a circle big enough to hold your little club. Leave an opening in the ring just big enough to enter through, and before the season is very far along, the hollyhocks will be tall enough to screen you from the passer-by. The hollyhocks sow themselves, and come up every year, and, thanks to the bees, which carry pollen from one flower to another, show different colors every season. Or you can run some heavy cords from a circle in the ground to the top of a pole in the center, and on them train up climbing nasturtiums or Dutchman's pipe. Better still, go to the woods for a lot of brush, stick the big ends of the branches into the ground to form a square space, and cover this with a brush roof. Over this light structure you can train wild honeysuckle, which you can find in lengths of 10 and 12 feet. Or you can buy a package or two of the variegated Japanese hop, which will grow 10 feet in a month or six weeks, and sowing itself, come up and cover your house every year."—Olive Hyde Foster in St. Nicholas.

The Gathering of the Sap

All winter long the trees of the forest stand tall and bare and silent, casting long black shadows across the fields of unbroken white snow. None of them seem to be doing anything to help man; there are no pleasant green leaves to delight man's eyes, there are no rosy apples growing, no nuts, no lovely delicate-tinted blossoms. But, of course, we know that the trees are only resting a bit and that, the moment that spring is in the air, they begin to bestir themselves. Then is the time that the sugar maple assumes its important place among all the trees.

If you chance to go to the country early in the spring, when the snow is melting fast, when there are great, muddy ruts in the roads, and when birds have come back to sing once more, your interest will soon be drawn to the maple trees. When you go into the grove, you will one day notice that there are bright tin pails swinging from little pegs which are driven into the trunks of the sugar maples. As you glance about, you will see these little shining objects dotted all over the grove, each sugar maple having one at least attached to it. Down beyond the grove, smoke is rising from the chimney of the little hut which has stood there idle all the winter through. The windows are open, voices are heard from within, many deep foot-steps in the snow are seen tracing their way down through the grove to

A Chinese Boy's Ideals

Never fear your work arduous, show yourself true,
Nor look lightly on what you're expected to do.

A public disturbance 'tis manly to fear,
And excepting on duty, to never draw near;
A knowledge of vice you should never desire,
And of matter corrupt you should never inquire.

If another man's things you by chance wish to use,
You should ask for them, giving a chance to refuse;

If you use without asking, that manner of dealing
By men is considered no better than stealing.
Whenever you borrow be sure that you learn,
The things, after using, to promptly return;

If others to borrow of you be inclined,
If you have, you should lend, with a generous mind.

—From the Chinese Boys' Book of Behavior. (Tr. by Dr. Headland.)

the little hut. The grove is awake once more, and all is bustle and gaiety.

The sap gathering has begun. The warm spring sunshine and the soft spring rains have set the sweet sap in the maple trees to running up from the roots to the highest branches. As the tree has more sap than it needs for its own uses, it kindly allows man to take some of it away for himself. Down through each little spout runs the sticky brown sap, and drop by drop it trickles into the pail below. By and by, when some of the pails are full, along come the men and lift off the pails to carry them down to the little hut at the foot of the grove. If you taste the sap, you probably will not like it, for it is like water with only a little sugar in it. But just wait a little until it has been cooked! The men will empty the contents of the big pails into great kettles which are over the fire; and, while the sap boils and bubbles, one of the men will sometimes skim the top with a big spoon. The sap grows thicker and thicker, until, finally, it begins to look like the maple syrup which you like to pour over your waffles at home. Some of the sap, after it has cooked a long time, will be poured out of the big kettles into many pans; and then you know that, when it is cool and hard, it will be maple sugar.

When next you see maple sugar on sale at the candy shops, you will understand how it has been supplied; and you will realize why the sugar maple becomes so important among the trees in the early spring.

How Music Began

A long, long time ago, when the world was very young, little boys and girls had few of the things that we consider necessary today. Houses, books, toys, clothes and even food, as we have them today, were then unknown. The little boys and girls of those far-away days lived in caves or huts, or in the cold countries of the Far North, even in houses made of blocks of ice. Their clothing ranged from nothing at all in the warm countries, to rudely made garments of the fibrous plants of the temperate climate, on to the fur clothes of the Far North. Their food consisted in part of the fruits and nuts and roots that grew wild about them.

Now these little boys and girls did not have to go to school or to practice their music lessons, for there were no schools and no musical instruments. They romped and played all day, like the birds and squirrels in the trees. Perhaps you think you would like to change places with them.

Imagine what a wonderful thing it was for those people of so long ago to develop a language by which they could talk to each other. They began to do this by naming the objects which they saw every day and by expressing their feelings toward each other. For many years these people talked to each other by signs and strange sounds which we could not understand, but they had no other way of recording their thoughts or of telling about the things which they saw or did. Then picture writing began. With a pointed stick, these people would draw pictures on clay or mud; or perhaps they used a burnt stick which would make pictures on a smooth surface, or a sharp, hard point which would scratch pictures on the rocks. Every one could understand the meaning of these pictures, and so writing and sculpture began. When people learned to add color to their pictures, painting began.

The only music which these primitive people possessed was the music of nature, and this music we have today just as they had it long ago. Think of the countless children who have listened to this same music ever since the world began. Listen to the wind as it rustles among the green leaves of the trees; watch the grain as it waves to and fro in the gentle breeze and watch its wonderful tints of light and shade; listen to the bird sing and watch its flight through the air; watch the ocean waves as they come and go with the ebbing tide. All these things and many more are nature's lessons in music—in rhythm and tone.

Primitive people were not satisfied just to listen to and watch the music of nature; they wanted to imitate it. Their earliest expression of rhythmical motion was the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet and the making of a noise by pounding upon something

which would resound. In doing all this, they at first used only the simple material of nature which was all around them. But still they were not satisfied; they wanted instruments with which they could express their musical thoughts, and upon which they could play. So, when one inventive genius beat upon a hollow log with a stick, we had the beginning of the drum family. That was the first musical instrument ever invented. That was the first attempt of man to express rhythm.

How to Hang Your Flag

It is sometimes a bit puzzling to know just how to hang a flag—just what is the correct position of the union. In a letter to the New York Tribune, Mrs. Nelcamp, who knows all about flags, tells exactly how they should be hung. She writes: "All rules for hanging against a wall a flag which is not attached to its staff are in reference to the right or left hand of the observer. The union will be in the upper left-hand corner if the stripes are horizontal, or in the upper right-hand corner if the stripes are perpendicular. Thus on a street running north and south the flags on the east side will all have their unions toward the north, and those on the west side will all have their unions toward the south, unless some of them are hung with stripes perpendicular, when the position of the union will be reversed. As one drives down the street, this may give at first the impression that there is no uniformity, although all the flags may be correctly hung, but every flag will be right side out, despite the diversity." Mrs. Nelcamp adds that a street banner should be hung across the street at an equal distance from both curbs; that a flag, not attached to a staff, hung upon a wall, should have the union at the top; that the union should be at the left of the observer if the stripes are horizontal; that the union should be at the right of the observer if the stripes are perpendicular.

Eight-Hour Clock Dial

A San Francisco jeweler has been exhibiting a clock with an eight-hour dial, says Popular Mechanics. This novelty in timepieces is constructed to illustrate a proposed system of timekeeping whereby the day is divided into three eight-hour periods, the first beginning at midnight, the second at 8 a. m., and the third at 4 p. m. Near the center of this eight-hour dial is an opening in which the letter M, for "morning," appears during the first period, N, for "noon," during the second period, and E, for "evening," during the third period. These periods correspond roughly to the rest, work, and recreation hours of the average person's day, and so, in that respect, the new system does not necessitate a radical change.

THE HOME FORUM

Divine Love the Basis of Faith

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE must be awarded the distinction that it takes faith out of the category of beliefs and unites it with understanding. This is very much like saying that it takes faith out of the realm of the merely theoretical and places it in the kingdom of the actual and practical. The Apostle James had a clear understanding as to what constituted a true faith. He tells us that "faith without works is dead." He must have seen, what is very apparent in religious history, that there seems to be an active and a passive faith and that these are always at war, the one with the other. The active or living faith, having spiritual discernment, constantly demands proofs or works; it takes nothing for granted. The passive or dead faith is based entirely upon theory and beliefs that may or may not be true; it takes everything for granted, feeds upon credulity and does not demand works or proofs.

A moment's reflection will convince us that all true faith must of necessity be based upon that which is real and eternal. One could have faith, for instance, in the expression that two and two are five, only so long as one believed it to be true. When its falsity would be discovered faith would vanish, since it would have nothing upon which to rest. It is perfectly clear, then, that faith must have a foundation in fact, a basis in reality, and all faith presupposes such a condition. What then is the great and enduring basis of faith? Upon what can it always rest and, broadening its base, increase its security? Can matter be this foundation—matter with its incessant instability? We are certain that it cannot. Faith, to be a living entity, a living substance as it were, must rest upon that one and only foundation of all foundations—God. As Christ Jesus himself admonished us: "Have faith in God."

Now God is Mind, He is Life, Truth

and Love—synonyms that help us to get a larger, broader view of Him, and faith must rest upon all these. Does it not become clearer now why faith must be actively joined with spiritual understanding and that the measure of our faith is our demonstrable understanding of God, of divine Love? Else how could we have faith in a supreme Mind if we understood absolutely nothing about it? How could we have a true faith if there was nothing but spiritual ignorance to support it. Could he who has no knowledge and demonstrate his faith in mathematics? That which is nothing can never apprehend that which is something and spiritual ignorance is the nothingness that can never apprehend the somethingness which is God. Infinite good. "Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith," says the Preface of Science and Health (p. vii). Yet, strange as it may seem, is this not the general position which mankind takes when it trusts its salvation to a plan or a scheme which it is unable to prove to be correct, however much believed?

All this Christian Science seeks to change. It agrees absolutely with Christ Jesus' demand, "Have faith in God," and it tells us how to obtain it. As Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 278), "Let us have the molecule of faith that removes mountains,—faith armed with the understanding of Love, as in divine Science, where right reigneth." Without the understanding of and faith in divine Love that Christian Science gives, the statements in the Bible are taken very much as a child would memorize a multiplication table but would not have faith to try to use it. It is not enough to mentally grasp a truth, we must use our faith sufficiently to apply the law or rule. Anyone studying Christian Science, and, at the same time, exercising his faith to a

point where he gives this truth a fair trial by applying the rules thereof as a corrective to his thinking, will soon be convinced that it is the true panacea for every ill to which mankind seems to be heir. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 357), Mrs. Eddy tells us that, "Divine Love is the substance of Christian Science, the basis of its demonstration, yea, its foundation and superstructure." If a living faith must be based upon an understanding of Deity then it is plain that Christian Science alone can give us this understanding and that the substance of this faith must be like unto the substance of Christian Science. The apostles once said to the Master, "Increase our faith," but it is easy to see that if we would utter the same prayer it would be more intelligible to us if we asked for an increase of our understanding of God, that is of Love, and then by constantly using this understanding our faith quite naturally would grow stronger.

But, it may be said, what of all the creeds and doctrines and the faith reposed in them? All these have value, of course, in so far as they agree with Christian Science, for if Christian Science is the Science of divine Principle, Love, it is the only possible basis of a living faith in God. Wherein, then, is the fault with creeds and doctrines? Simply in this, that they have allowed matter to be placed on the level of a reality or on the level of a necessity to the expression of Spirit, God. So long as the erroneous assumptions of the carnal mind, alias mortal or false beliefs, are placed in the same category with Spirit there can be little hope for a basis of a faith that will be known by its works. To be plain, matter in any of its beliefs or seeming forms can never be a basis of faith, because matter cannot be a basis to the understanding of God, Spirit. If infinite good, Spirit, could be understood through its opposite, matter, we would need neither God nor faith. Everything would be mere sense testimony, and Spirit, God, would be a nonentity. Law would not exist since matter has no intelligence either to make or to know law. Chaos would reign, a state of thought, as Milton aptly says,

"Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of nature,
Hold eternal anarchy."

The understanding of divine Love, then, forms the only true basis of a Christian faith, and this understanding gained and applied through Christian Science at once begins to overcome and destroy the false beliefs of sin, sickness and death or the "eternal anarchy" that reigns in spiritual ignorance.

From Shakespeare Tercentenary Commemoration

Ultima Thule Sendeth Greeting

(Extract from Part I)
Three know I, Shakespeare,
of the sons of men
in the mansions of song,
foremost, supreme:
wiser than seer,
wiser than sage,
more bright-eyed than child,
likeliest to Bragi!

(Extract from Part III)
Hear, Albion,
hear peoples all,
an old man's words
from Ultima Thule!
Hear fateful words:—
By brutal force
ne'er shall be won
the highest good.

That folk alone
shall vaunt of victory
who knoweth best
her best of men;
over-weening
is ill-fated;
right and truth
shall rule the world! . . .

Speak, Britain's bard,
of better times!
Through ages three, . . .
hast sung of kinship,
the goodwill men,
better than any. . .
—Matthias Jochimsen (Tr. from the Icelandic by Israel Gollancz).

Proved by Their Speech

As a vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not; so men are proved by their speech, whether they be wise or foolish.—Demosthenes.

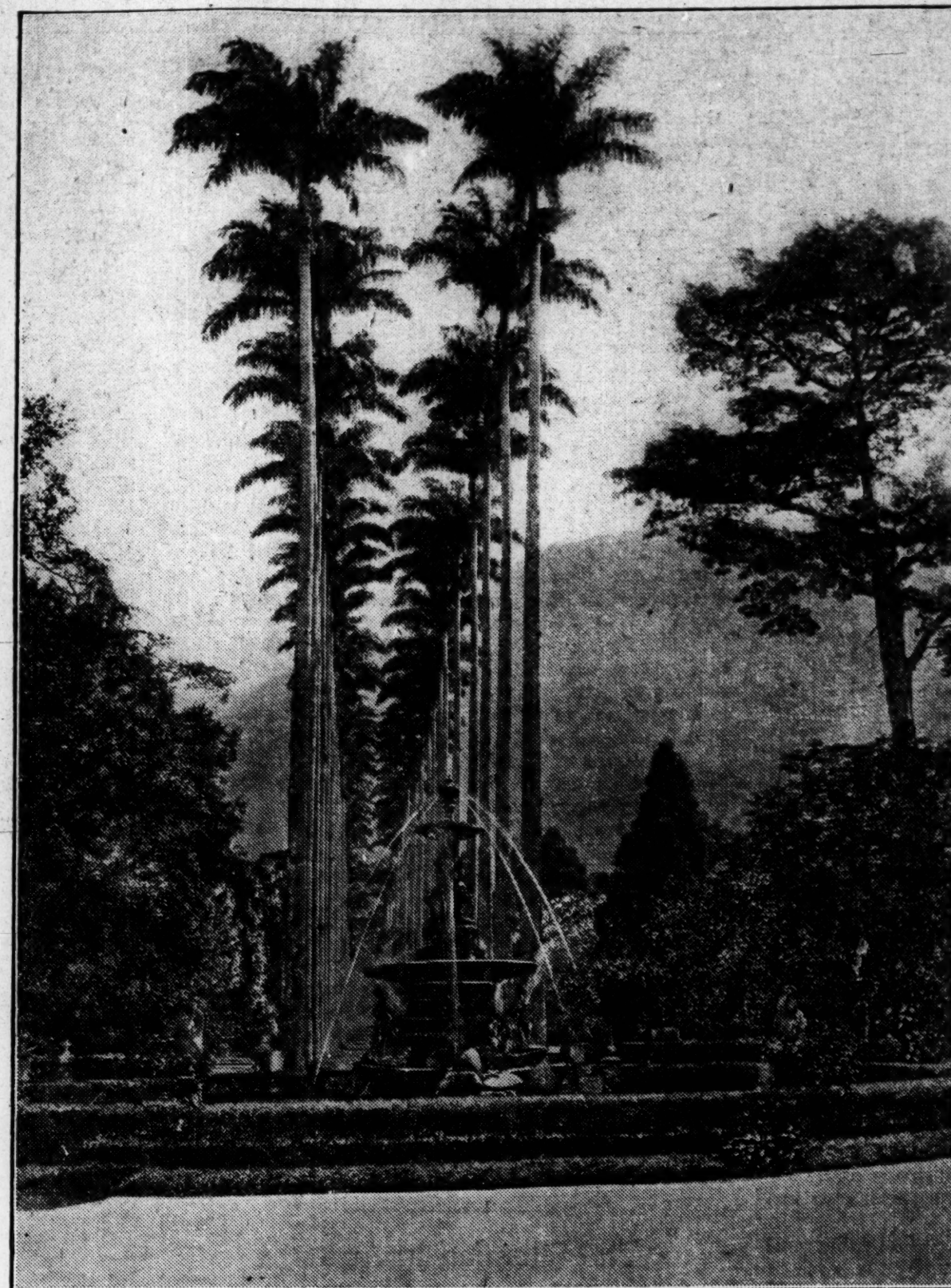
The Carillon at Antwerp

There has been a perfectly pure sunrise: a line of low houses, a white lighthouse, a piece of Holland, appearing in the light, and disappearing again into the mists and waters. Later, the lilac sea began to narrow into an estuary; or, rather, lines of coast, marsh, villages, with little churches out of Flemish pictures and avenues of toy-box little trees, emerged out of the pale violet vapors, and were absorbed back by them. Occasionally, also, ships loomed, and yachts with white sails; and, much more frequently, fine big barges with flowers and bird cages and Dutch or Dutch-looking names. At a bend, suddenly, marsh and trees closer, and a Seventeenth Century gabled house, much like an old little-of-battle ship. And at last, out of the depths of the lavender, luminous haze, a belfry; and more ships, and dim wharves, and houses, and another spire, immensely high, of twisted lace work. Antwerp!

An Antwerp, alas! considerably imaginary, or one, at least, which,

once on dry ground, and despite the museums and old streets I wearily trudged over, my imagination failed to make properly real. Indeed, that imaginary bygone Antwerp was most satisfactorily realized when I went back to my inn and looked out of its window; oddly enough, a window on to the yard.

For, sitting there and looking across, I saw steep roofs of lilac-gray, here and there, faintly accentuated by a new vermilion tile; step gables and high chimney stacks, and, over an almost vertically steep expanse of violet tile, the fanciful flamboyant spiral of the cathedral tower, the one the little masons are building up behind St. Barbara in Van Eyck's lovely drawing. And alongside of it an even more fantastic zinc bulb tower on two stories of Noah's Ark window; the dearest and most preposterous of onion-shaped and scaled Teutonic pagodas, such as are the sign-manual of the race from the Danube to the Scheldt, from the Alps to the French frontier. Round these two bellfries, set among the roofs



In the Botanical Gardens at Rio de Janeiro

"There are many notable botanical gardens in the world, but there is only one, in the general consensus of opinion, which is superior to that of Rio de Janeiro, and it is in Buitenzorg, Java," affirms Nevill O. Winter, in his book about Brazil. "To the northern traveler every park in Rio is a sort of botanical garden, because of the many and new varieties of plants, but a visit to the famous Jardim Botânico, which is reached by one of the 'bonds' that start from the Avenida Hotel, is a revelation. . . . Many fine glimpses of Tijuca, the Two Brothers and Corcovado are obtained along the way. At last the avenue of palms grows nearer, the car stops before a gateway of recent construction, and the famous gardens have been reached. Before one's vision extends a magnificent avenue of lofty palms of even height. This avenue, composed of one hundred and fifty palms, set at equal distances apart, and making an arch almost one hundred feet above ground, makes an imposing picture like a great colonnade, with their white trunks for columns. . . . It is a living aborescent gallery, enclosing a path about twenty feet wide with a neatly graveled walk. About half-way across is a fountain in the center of the avenue, and here is another avenue of palms which runs at right angles to the first. . . . In one part of the gardens stands a single palm, a tall, slender shaft, one hundred and twenty-five feet in height,

which is called the mother of all the palms. It was planted in 1808, the year of the foundation of this garden, with elaborate ceremony, by the Portuguese regent, and from the seeds of this palm have been grown all the other royal palms in this garden." "Another feature which is most interesting is the profusion of bamboos, which are found in dense clusters, and also in shady avenues, where the tops are so intertwined that it is impossible for the sun to penetrate. One begins to appreciate the beauty of the graceful bamboo when seen under such advantageous conditions. Sometimes an avenue is lined for some distance with similar trees, then with others; sometimes with one species on one side of the walk and an entirely different species on the other side; again they are in clumps, all alike or all different, an endless variety in grouping. Fine specimens of the rubber trees are to be seen, and one gets a good idea of this tree which yields such a valuable article of commerce. The clove, nutmeg, cinnamon and other spice-bearing trees, which are many decades old, may be seen, as well as specimens of the tea plant. The 'cow tree,' which secretes a fluid that resembles milk, and a tree which, upon being tapped, pours forth a stream of pure, cold water, may be found."

"Monster trees from the Amazon

Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott

"With the very beginning of the century the novel assumes its two main aspects," says Arthur Waugh, writing of fiction in the Nineteenth Century, "developed in two separate talents of radiant excellence; for the first names to meet us are those of Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott. It has, indeed, been the singularly good fortune of the modern novel that, with

all its traditions to make, it has made them at once, without hesitation or false start; and the first names of the present century are among its greatest. The genius of Jane Austen is without spot or blemish. Standing as the truest artist will always stand, outside her characters, she looks them through and through with piercing infallibility. Her field may not be as wide as universal nature, but it includes almost every passion in the heart of man, and she regards the changeable and unstable emotions of humanity with kindly satire and critical sympathy. . . . Sweeping away the sentimental and sensational methods of Mrs. Radcliffe, Charlotte Dacre, Agnes Musgrave, and the crowd of folly, she wrote with clear and nervous restraint the record of actual life. Side by side with her stands Scott, the father of modern romance.

"With him prose fiction was a second love, and in his abandonment of verse as the vehicle of his Scottish romances we see more clearly the gradual tendency of narrative towards a prose expression. 'Waverley' appeared three years later than 'Sense and Sensibility,' and with its immediate and overwhelming vogue the fiction of the Nineteenth Century was blossoming from every branch. Chivalric, humorous, adventurous, humane, Scott revived the national interest in history, and perpetuated the many types of the Middle Ages. . . . And he, too, with pervading popularity, cleared the ground of pinchbeck sensation and elementary melodrama."

A Nestorian Village

"Hidden away in a cleft of the rocky, precipitous Jebel Abiad is the little stone village of Asi," writes William Warfield in the "Gates of Asia." "It is a very pretty spot, for the mouth of the cleft is choked with tall poplars and blossoming fruit trees. Before them slopes away a series of walled vineyards and grain fields, while rocky pastures, full of colorful spring flowers, hem in the cultivation on either side. The dwellings are low stone huts with roofs of poplar poles plastered with mud. Conspicuous among them is the larger house of the priest, which serves his little flock also as a church, for the people of this village are of the congregation of Mar Shimun, and members of the so-called Nestorian communion. Like most of their brethren they dress like the Kurds, in baggy trousers and goatskin vests."

"Being but a tiny isolated village it had no inn, but a house was placed at our disposal when we had alighted in the mud that is the most prominent feature of such a place. The house contained one long narrow room, high enough for a tall man to stand upright, with a door at the end of one of the side walls. Windows it had, but they were very small and closed, in the usual style of the mountain villages, by a handful of stones. Being a Christian house there was a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape by. Muhammadan houses have only a crack left between wall and roof, while the Yezidis make no provision for that sort of thing at all. On the mud floor were two long mats of grass. Our muleteers and some of the villagers gathered round the brazier where Asouf was preparing our dinner and conversed in the low grave tones that Orientals affect on such occasions."

A Valiant Man

A valiant man
Ought not to undergo, or tempt a danger.
But worthily, and by selected ways;
He undertakes with reason, not by chance.
His valor is the salt of his other virtues.
They're all unseasoned without it.
—Ben Jonson.

A Recommendation of Polite Learning

When, by the help of study, a sufficient stock of solid learning is acquired, the next business is to consider how to make use of it to the best advantage. There is nothing more necessary to this than good sense and polite learning; for as a man may have the first without the latter, so 'tis possible one may have the latter, and yet be rather the worse than the better for it, at least to others, if not to himself. A plain unlettered man is always more agreeable company than a fool in several languages. For a pedant, though he may take himself for a philosopher, is far more prejudiced than an illiterate man; and sufficiency (the chief part of his character) besides the ill-manners of it, is really (as Sir William Temple observes) the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of mankind. Besides, affectation, its usual attendant, is everybody's aversion, from the natural dislike we have to all manner of imposture.

So that if there was nothing else to recommend polite learning, yet methinks this were enough, that it flies off the rust of the academy, and is the same to the mind as dancing to the body, a means of giving it a free air and genteel motion. In a word, it adds the gentleman to the scholar, and when these two meet, they challenge all men's respect and love.—John Hughes (Seventeenth Century).

Where the Wattle-Bloom Waves

There's a land that is happy and fair,
Set gem-like in halcyon seas;
Where the wattle-bloom perfumes
the breeze.
And the bell-bird builds her nest.
When the oak and the elm are bare,
And wild winds vex the shuddering
trees;
There the clematis whitens the air,
And the husbandman laughs as he
sees
The grass rippling green to his
knees.
And his vineyards in emerald dress—
Where the wattle-bloom bends in
the breeze,
And the bell-bird builds her nest.

What land is with this to compare?
Not the green hills of Hybla, with
bees
Honey-sweet, are more radiant and
rare
In color and fragrance than these
Boon shores, where the storm-
clouds cease,
And the wind and the waves are at
rest.
Where the wattle-bloom waves in
the breeze,
And the bell-bird builds her nest. . . .
—Robert Richardson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

Settled

PATIENT watching and waiting are to be credited with another victory. The impulsive have been very insistent during the last few days in holding that nothing was gained by the intervention of the President and the enactment of the Adamson law, at his urgent recommendation, in the late days of August and the early days of September of last year, since the Nation was menaced once more by a threat on the part of the railway brotherhoods of a strike which, owing to certain international events, would assume even more calamitous aspects than if carried out according to the original plan.

This, however, was not a broad or just estimate of conditions. The President's intervention and the enactment of the Adamson law, in the first place, enabled the people of the United States to perform in a regular and orderly manner last fall one of the prime functions of democratic citizenship, that of choosing a Chief Magistrate, which could not have been the case had the country been torn by industrial strife. The settlement, moreover, even though it may have been temporary and indecisive, frustrated the plans and conspiracies made and laid in alien quarters for the purpose of preventing United States producers, manufacturers and exporters from fulfilling their European obligations. Last, but not least, the intervention and pacificatory legislation which averted the Nation-wide strike set for Labor Day, 1916, have given both parties time and opportunity to ponder more calmly, in considering word and act, the accountability to which the country, face to face with external problems of utmost magnitude, would hold them. We have seen within the last forty-eight hours some of the fruit of this contemplation. Both sides have been more tolerant, more inclined to concession, more disposed to postponement of final action. They could not be brought by any persuasion to do on September 1 of last year what they did freely on March 17 of this year. The truce agreed to last Saturday may mean the beginning of a long peace between the railroads and their employees. The principal differences between men and managers may be considered settled.

Monday is decision day in the United States Supreme Court, and it is not improbable that among the batch of opinions to be handed down by that tribunal today will be the long-expected one on the constitutionality of the Adamson law. Such a decision, favorable or adverse, will help to clear the situation. If favorable, there is but little doubt that the railroads will take speedy measures to adjust themselves to its requirements, a task that will be less difficult now. If unfavorable, the men will be justified in holding the managers to the concessions they have declared themselves willing to make. If, on the other hand, no decision is handed down today, the men and managers, in any event, are nearer together now than they have been since the first demands were made by the unions and refused by the roads; much nearer, certainly, than they were when the Adamson bill was enacted, and it would seem that all that is necessary to a mutually satisfactory adjustment of their differences, whether the Supreme Court acts or not, is an arrangement of details in the tone and spirit of conciliation that have been marked and welcome features of recent conferences.

It was not conceivable that in the present crisis President Wilson, who is intrusted with the safety of the Nation, having done his best to promote mediation, would allow a private dispute to thwart or imperil the arrangements every arm of his Administration is making to insure national defense. Nor was it to be deemed reasonable that, in case of failure on the part of the men and managers to settle their differences, the President would proceed along the lines followed by some of his predecessors in dealing with strikes on interstate railways or on lines under contract to carry the mails. The President, in his appeals to Congress, touching the need of legislation supplementary and complementary to the Adamson law, had made it very clear that he would not, if driven to the exercise of the tremendous powers with which his office is invested in time of national emergency, hesitate to take the transportation lines over and operate them under Government control.

In view of the increasingly critical international situation, there has not been, of late, more than the barest possibility of a railway strike. If one had occurred it would probably have been of short duration, for President and people have been as one on the point that there should be no serious interruption of rail transportation at this time. It is, of course, far better that a strike has not even been initiated. The country today faces its other problems with all the more confidence, now that domestic tranquillity seems to be fully assured.

Senator Stone Answered

A SPECIAL request was recently made by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce of the United States Government to all parties concerned, especially to those addressing the public, to refrain from giving out information with regard to transactions and movements of United States shipping, or shipping departing from or arriving in United States ports. There was no misunderstanding the purpose or the seriousness of this request. Under many other governments the utterance would have been a command, and refusal to comply with it might have led to disagreeable consequences for the offenders. But with the same disregard for national interests that marked his remarkably frank exposition of the Government's plan of operations against submarines, United States Senator William J. Stone on Thursday arose, in the special session of the Senate, and offered a

resolution, which was, strangely enough, adopted by that body, calling for a list of all sea-going vessels that have applied for American registry since January 1, 1916, and seeking particular information as to the countries under whose flags the vessels sailed before their transfer.

On the very face of it, this resolution was intended to draw from the Government information that might be embarrassing to the Administration, injurious to one or more of the Allied Powers, and informative to interests for which the Senator from Missouri has more than once exhibited a striking partiality. It should be remembered that Senator Stone, in offering this resolution, seemingly took no cognizance whatever of the fact that, on February 5 of this year, President Wilson issued a proclamation prohibiting further transfers. He wished, it seems, to discover whether the President's proclamation was being observed; whether, in fact, the President was sincere in issuing it.

However all this may be, the reply of Secretary Redfield to the resolution, received by the Senate on Friday, showed that, whereas the drift was from foreign to American registry during the ten months immediately following the passage of the act of August 18, 1914, the drift from that time up to the present has been just the reverse. The Secretary accounts for the decrease by the fact "that during 1915 and 1916 practically all maritime nations enacted laws or issued decrees prohibiting the sale of merchant vessels under their respective flags to the citizens or subjects of other nations, except by special privilege of the Government concerned."

The details of Secretary Redfield's reply fail utterly to support any suspicion which Senator Stone may have entertained regarding a wild rush of British ships to obtain the right to fly the Stars and Stripes. As to these later days, only two vessels of the Allied nations were admitted to American registry between January 1, 1917, and March 15, 1917. These were: The steamship Liberia, 2518 gross tons, transferred from British to American registry on February 16, and name changed to Mary Anne; and the bark Christine, 964 tons, transferred from Russian to American registry on March 12. These transfers were doubtless completions of contracts entered into before the proclamation was issued.

The answer to his resolution leaves Senator Stone high and dry. Things are evidently not so bad as his private informants had made out. The British merchant marine is obviously not seeking to hide itself under the folds of the United States flag. But the Senator is still chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Situation in Australia

WHATEVER else is to be said of the political situation in Australia, there can be no doubt as to its complexity. To embark on a general election at the present time would, in any case, be a serious matter; but it is rendered particularly unfortunate in this instance, since it will delay, for several months, the departure of the Australian delegates for the Imperial war conference in London. Mr. Hughes made this abundantly clear in his most recent statement on the subject, when he declared that no delegation could leave Australia with the political situation as it was, hence the Government had decided to postpone the departure of the delegates and appeal to the electors. Mr. Hughes declared in the House, moreover, that ever since the conscription referendum, he had been pursued with malignity never exceeded in political history.

The fact is, of course, that the Labor Party in Australia entirely miscalculated the situation when it expelled Mr. Hughes and his supporters from its ranks. In ordinary circumstances, and by all known laws of the political game, such an action ought to have meant the complete overthrow of Mr. Hughes as a political power. The circumstances, however, were not ordinary. Mr. Hughes immediately and successfully appealed to the Liberals for support, and when the attack on the Premier culminated in a "want of confidence" motion in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cook, the Liberal leader, and his followers rallied to Mr. Hughes' support, with the result that the motion was defeated.

With a situation thus saved, Mr. Hughes' next care was to safeguard his position, and to this end he formed, about three weeks ago, a coalition Government. It was very generally hoped that this achievement would prove to be the solution of the problem which had awaited solution so long; but the Labor Party was never content, and when it became known that two Labor senators were about to resign, and thus leave Mr. Hughes with an absolute majority in the Senate, the accusation that the resignations had been secured by means of corruption was, in the circumstances at any rate, a contingency to be reckoned with. It was then that Mr. Hughes determined on courageous action. Nothing, he was convinced, short of a general election and the return of a Legislature fresh from the constituencies, would ever place the political situation on a sound basis; hence he determined to appeal to the electors, and there the matter now rests. Mr. Hughes lost in the referendum on his conscription proposals; but it remains to be seen whether he does not, on all other questions, still retain the confidence of the country. At any rate, Mr. Hughes has a mind to find out.

Canada's Call for Prohibition

THERE is being sounded, throughout the length and breadth of Canada, a stirring call to arms in the national warfare for prohibition, which the leaders of popular thought in the Dominion are demanding must now be waged to a successful issue. If the newspapers of Canada correctly voice the sentiment of the people there, no quarter is to be allowed until the last stronghold of the liquor traffic, in the remotest corner of the most remote Province, has been forced to capitulate. The law-abiding citizens of Ontario, for instance, see no excuse for a law which permits dealers in Quebec to send into Ontario the liquor which the laws of the latter Province are intended to banish. And so the cry is for a prohibi-

tory enactment which shall make the entire Dominion "bone dry," and leak proof.

Ontario is abundantly satisfied with the operation of its own law, during the six months it has been in force. No one wishes the return of the saloon. The decree of its banishment has apparently been made permanent and final. Because of the beneficial effects of the law, moral and financial, the demand in that Province is emphatic and insistent that the Dominion shall be placed in a position that will enable all the people to share the benefits equally. And so it is insisted that the leaders in the temperance reform movement shall now become the leaders in this greater crusade. The warning is sounded that the battle will be a stubborn one, and that those with ends to serve which do not embody the supreme needs of the people of Canada will interpose barriers which must be overcome. It is declared, and truthfully, that men and women of vision now realize that the full measure of prohibition is not in advance of present-day public sentiment.

It is little wonder that the thoughtful people of Canada are thoroughly aroused. All loyal citizens of the Dominion are making some sacrifice, economic or otherwise, in aid of those across the sea. They see no reason for continuing an unnecessary sacrifice to an insatiable enemy within their own boundaries. They realize that patchwork laws will not bring the desired results. The demand is that, if the saloon is accomplishing the downfall of young men and young women in the Dominion, the Government, the Parliament, and the people of Canada shall unite to destroy the menace. In that country, as elsewhere, the fact is coming to be recognized that a national evil demands a national remedy.

Deutschtum

ONE of the keys to the present situation in Russia is, of course, to be found in the development of Deutschtum, or German nationalism, in the Russian body politic, especially in that part of it which is comprised in the term "the Baltic provinces." To find its beginnings, it is necessary to go back some 200 years, to the days of Peter the Great. It was Peter the Great who was first amongst Russian rulers to carry out in its fullness the idea of an absolute monarchy in Russia, and to recognize the vast power which might be wielded in that country by the benevolent despot who knew every move in his craft. He cast the boundaries of his schemes far afield, determined to wrench Russia away from the past, and to make the country anew after a model of his own devising. So he moved his capital from Moscow to the banks of the Neva, and from there embarked on his great work of revolution.

Under the name of reform, Peter undertook to revolutionize the whole national life of Russia. He broke down the boyardom, crippled the power of the Russian aristocracy, completely subjected the church to the State, and never rested until he "breathed freely," as an absolute monarch. To effect all this, he stood in need of a large number of clever men, used to executive work, and the art of governing as it was then understood. Above all, he needed men who would render him unquestioning obedience, and who would not be influenced in any degree by the traditions of the past, which they were called upon to overthrow. Such men were not to be found amongst the native Russians, so Peter called to his aid the German barons of the Baltic Provinces, and, after his conquests of Estonia and Livonia, relied upon these men to an extent, the magnitude of which only the subsequent years revealed.

The German barons had always been used to ruling subject races, and they did their work well. Peter never intended, of course, to confer upon them any privileges over Russians. His employment of them was a temporary measure, until those Russians whom he had sent all over Europe, to acquire all they could of Western learning and statecraft, could return to their own country and take over the work of government under his complete control. The German baron, however, once established in power, had no idea of relinquishing it, and whilst, during Peter's time, all apparently went well, under his successors German influence grew steadily stronger, until it was practically the only influence that counted. Inter-marriages with members of the German dynasties brought to St. Petersburg a veritable swarm of the lesser members of the German nobility, and these were followed by German teachers and professors, until gradually it came to be recognized that the German, whoever he was and whatever position he might hold, was entitled to special privileges. The German barons from the Baltic Provinces permanently established themselves in St. Petersburg. They had been invited there, in the first instance, and they and their successors studiously fostered the tradition that they had been called upon to govern the Empire. So German influence spread in all directions. From being, at first, a political makeshift, it became a fact taken for granted, and anybody who would be anybody, politically or socially, had to ally himself in some way with the German party. If the German language was not adopted by the Court and the nobility, this was simply due to the fact that the French language was, at that time, the language of polite society. In any case, whilst those who spoke only Russian had no prospect of advancement, those who spoke any foreign language were sure, at any rate, of having all doors thrown open to them.

Thus there grew up in Russia what amounted to an alien-governing class, with ideals and ideas quite foreign to the country which they claimed to govern. Their one great concern was to retain their hold on power, and they were, consequently, always bitterly opposed to all movements which so much as hinted at the coming of liberal ideas. Germany, for the last forty years, has taken full advantage of these conditions. So strong, indeed, was the feeling in Germany in favor of supporting, by all possible means, Deutschtum in Russia, that, after the revolutions of 1905, when the power of the German element in the Baltic Provinces was severely shaken, large funds were collected in Germany "for restoring Deutschtum in the Baltic Provinces." Farm-

ers, laborers, foresters, and inspectors were sent there from Germany, and their efforts were ably seconded by the authorities at St. Petersburg. German farmers, who would "scientifically cultivate" the land with cheap Russian labor, were imported. German tradesmen settled everywhere in the small towns, and the system of German schools was steadily developed; whilst German writers openly advised the buying up, by German syndicates, of the large estates of the Russian nobles, as well as the peasants' communal lands.

It is out of this condition that recent events in Russia have developed. German influence—it is a simple matter of history—has lain at the root of practically every political move, of a reactionary character, which has taken place in that country for many years past; and it is more than likely that the revolution of March, 1917, will go down in history as the revolution which finally overthrew Deutschtum in Russia.

Notes and Comments

IN a recent statement on the much-discussed question of the motion picture, Mr. Albert Chevalier brought out a point which is worthy of special attention. "The cinema, today," Mr. Chevalier said in effect, "is in much the same position as was the music hall twenty years ago; managers try to compose their program so as to suit all tastes, good or bad. As a consequence, many people will not, for half an hour's real pleasure, sit out a long series of items which jar or frankly displease." Who that has ever gone to a "picture show," in any part of the world, does not appreciate Mr. Chevalier's criticism?

THE many American concessionaires in Mexico who could not for a long time reconcile themselves to anything short of the recognition of Huerta, and who, later on, were loud in their demands for intervention, are now invited to call upon President-elect Carranza with respect to the future disposition of their idle mines and other properties. Calling at the captain's office in certain circumstances has often been embarrassing, but there are times when it is very necessary, and this appears to be one of them.

Now that potatoes are so much "in the air," many stories, amusing and grave, are being told about them. One of the best of these, namely, that Charles Darwin, on one occasion, boiled potatoes for a whole night, and yet discovered them "hard as nails" in the morning, is neither grave nor gay. It is just interesting. It was in the course of his famous journey across the Andes, and at the height of 14,000 feet, that the water boiled merrily enough; but the heat developed was such that the potato took no notice of it.

THE description of a suitcase as something that, in a railroad car, cannot be placed in the aisle near you, in the rack above you, or in the seat beside you, is not altogether complete, because it can be, and very frequently is, placed on the feet of the passenger next you.

AMONGST the many books which may well be written when the war is over, "The Trials of an Army Instructor" ought to make good reading. A story of one such trial is being told in the North of England. He was a musketry instructor and had spent a patient hour with a squad of recruits, explaining all about a rifle. He had impressed upon them the names of all the parts and their uses, the magazine, the bolt, the stock, the barrel, and so on. Then, flashing round on one recruit, he asked him how many cartridges he had in his rifle. Quick as thought came the reply: "Seven in t' tin can and one up t' spout."

E. H. SOTHERN, having given up acting, has entered upon the activities of authorship, and plans to continue, though New York playgoers took so little interest in his farce, "Stranger Than Fiction," that the production there was discontinued after a run of two weeks. This play about playwrighting was extremely amusing to the initiated, but was found puzzling by persons to whom such words as peripety are meaningless. Perhaps Mr. Sothern will now, like Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Height of the Ridiculous," resolve never again to be as funny as he can.

THE Federal Reserve Board, having, in the first instance, warned the United States investor against foreign loans, at this time, and having promptly discovered that its warning was offensive to financial, banking, and general sentiment, has ever since been struggling, unsuccessfully, to explain that it did not mean what it said, and as it claims, to remove a prevalent misunderstanding of its attitude. It now appears that the board has won the aid of an anonymous friend who is engaged in addressing explanatory circulars in its behalf to people who have experienced no difficulty in thoroughly comprehending its course, and who have long since formed convictions on the subject. Is it not a sad thing that so important a body as the Federal Reserve Board should feel, or seem to feel, the need of an anonymous friend?

THERE is at least one thing to be said for the United States Federal Trade Commission. Since it deliberately warned the anthracite coal miners, several days ago, that they must make the usual spring reduction in the price of their output, and that no excuse for failing to do so would be accepted, it has not gone up and down the country explaining why it did so, or claiming that it is misunderstood.

TECHNICALLY, Quincy Market, Boston, so called in honor of the first Mayor, Josiah Quincy, during whose administration it was built, is part of, or is embraced in, Faneuil Hall Market. The newspapers have recently been speaking of a fire in the structure as occurring in Faneuil Hall Market, and this is correct, although likely to be misleading, especially outside the city. The fire occurred in the Quincy Market building, which is separate and detached from the historic Faneuil Hall building. The latter was not injured in any way.